

After World Today

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH BY THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

OCT 20 1955

PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

Volume 11 No. 18

1-21 September 1955

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| AGREEMENTS: | Chinese-United States on Repatriation of Civilians | 589 |
| | Soviet Union and East Germany | 635 |
| | Soviet Union and Finland | 634 |
| | Soviet Union and West Germany | 599, 600 |
| | Soviet-Yugoslav Trade and Air | 635 |
| CONFERENCES: | Chinese-United States | 589 |
| | Four-Power Conference on Territorial Waters | 593 |
| | International Federation of Agricultural Producers | 608 |
| | International Monetary Fund and World Bank | 628 |
| | Liberal International | 613 |
| | London Conference on Eastern Mediterranean | 613-17 |
| | Six-Power European Foreign Ministers' Conference | 590 |
| | Soviet-West German Talks | 599, 600 |
| DISORDERS AND HOSTILITIES: | Algeria | 584 |
| | Argentina | 585 |
| | Chinese Communist-Nationalist | 589 |
| | Cyprus | 590 |
| | Egyptian-Israeli | 591-2 |
| | Indo-China | 606, 607 |
| | Japan | 611 |
| | Malaya | 617 |
| | Malta | 618 |
| | Morocco | 618 |
| | Turkey (anti-Greek riots) | 626 |
| DISPUTES: | Anglo-Saudi Arabian <i>vs</i> Buraimi Oasis | 607 |
| | Antarctica | 601 |
| | Ecuador and Peru | 621 |
| | Egyptian-Israeli | 591, 609-610, 629 |
| | Jordan Waters | 613 |
| ELECTIONS: | Cambodia | 606 |
| GOVERNMENT CHANGES: | Buganda (Uganda) | 627 |
| | Lebanon | 613 |
| | Syria | 625 |
| REPORTS SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS: | Australian Report on Soviet Espionage | 587 |
| | Mr Butler on British Economic Policy | 628 |
| | Istiqlal Party (Morocco) Statement | 619 |
| | Pakistan Prime Minister on Government Policy | 621 |
| | Mr Strijdom on the High Commission Territories | 624 |

AFGHANISTAN. 13 Sept.—**Pakistan.** The Foreign Minister re-hoisted the Pakistan flag on the Pakistan Embassy and thus ended the dispute over the flag issue.

15 Sept.—Pakistan Prime Minister on improvement in Afghan-Pakistan relations (*see Pakistan*).

ALBANIA. 4 Sept.—**Armed Forces.** It was announced that Albania's armed forces would be reduced by 9,000 men by the end of 1955.

ALGERIA. 1 Sept.—Thirty-four rebels were killed in a clash with French troops in the Aurès, and eight rebels were killed in an engagement with a Foreign Legion unit.

2 Sept.—French Government's decisions on reinforcements and reforms (*see France*).

French troops fought a four-hour battle with rebels near Rinié, thirty miles east of Constantine.

4 Sept.—A band of rebels raided a village near El Milia, north-west of Constantine, murdered seven leading inhabitants, and cut off the noses of four others.

In the Aurès area French forces lost four dead and seven wounded in a battle with rebels who left three dead. Elsewhere in the Constantine department a rebel was killed and forty suspects were arrested.

6 Sept.—The Prefect of Constantine published an order relieving the mayors of Philippeville and the adjoining suburb of Stora of their police powers which were put in the hands of a joint civil and military commander under his direct orders.

In anti-rebel operations fifteen rebels were killed and twenty-five arrests were made. French forces lost two killed and three wounded.

8 Sept.—Mourners at the funeral at Philippeville of victims of a rebel attack (a woman and her two daughters) opened fire on Muslim bystanders, killing two and wounding three persons. They claimed to have recognized some of the attackers. Other reports said that it was the Muslims who opened fire.

12 Sept.—**Communist Party.** Police raids were made on all the Algerian Communist Party's offices, on the homes of principal party members, and on the offices of the two newspapers *Liberté* and *Algier Républicain*. Large quantities of documents were seized, movable furnishings confiscated, and the premises sealed.

13 Sept.—The Algerian Communist Party was dissolved by decree. Youths attacked eight grocers' shops in Algiers belonging to members of the Mozabite minority, throwing lighted bottles of petrol which exploded and started fires. Two of the victims were seriously hurt.

14 Sept.—Four Europeans were killed in a rebel ambush near El Milia north of Constantine.

It was officially stated that there were over 120,000 French troops in Algeria.

17 Sept.—Sixty suspected terrorists were arrested south of Collo.

21 Sept.—**Terrorism.** Several terrorist acts occurred in a number of villages with the murder of five persons and the destruction of property.

ARGE
siege in
Its pa
Gover
were p

2 Se
promu
giving
includ
the po
the ho

3 Se
Conce
and d
others

7 Se
again o
fight a
attacked
trade v
deprivi

Wor
unanim
newspa

8 Se
Antarc

9 Se
Army,
that Br
rison o

16 Se
occurred
but we
surren
was als

A cu
troops
admitt
joined
school
Puerto
Bahia

A do
countr

Repu
up in
officer
and th
gendan

ARGENTINA. 1 Sept.—**State of Siege.** A Bill establishing a state of siege in Buenos Aires was approved in the Chamber by 109 votes to 12. Its passage in the Senate was assured. (Under a state of siege anti-Government demonstrations and meetings of more than two persons were prohibited.)

2 Sept.—The Bill to establish a state of siege in Buenos Aires was promulgated and an edict was issued by the director of public safety giving a list of offences to be repressed with the utmost severity. These included: the unauthorized possession of arms, the spreading of rumours, the possession, publication, or circulation of subversive literature, and the holding of unauthorized meetings.

3 Sept.—The newspapers reported that in the cities of Paraná and Concepción del Uruguay opposition newspaper offices were attacked and demolished. Opposition delegates were wounded by shots and others beaten up by pro-Government mobs.

7 Sept.—General Perón, in a speech to tramway workers' delegates, again denounced the spreading of false rumours and declared that the fight against his enemies threatened to become bloodier. He strongly attacked the economic policy adopted in 1935 of giving preference to trade with Britain, and said that the Runciman-Roca agreement had deprived Argentines of food for many years.

Workers' Militia. The General Confederation of Labour resolved unanimously to arm 'workers' to defend their 'social conquests'. The newspapers later announced that a workers' militia would be formed.

8 Sept.—British refutation of Argentine and Chilean claims in Antarctica (*see Great Britain*).

9 Sept.—**Arrest of Army Officers.** General Lucero, Minister of the Army, was reported to have informed Argentine 'war correspondents' that Brigadier-General Balaguer and four other senior officers of the garrison of Rio Cuarto in Córdoba province were under arrest for rebellion.

16 Sept.—The State radio stated that military and naval risings occurred that morning in Córdoba, Corrientes, and Entre Ríos provinces but were rapidly being suppressed, and in Entre Ríos 300 rebels had surrendered. Later information indicated that Buenos Aires province was also involved.

A curfew was imposed at 6.30 p.m. The radio also stated that loyal troops were marching against the rebel base at Curuzu-Cuatia, and admitted that the naval bases of Rio Santiago and Puerto Belgrano had joined the rebels, while the Army Ministry stated that the artillery school in Córdoba had also joined them. Anti-Government forces from Puerto Belgrano were reported to have occupied the city and port of Bahía Blanca in the south of Buenos Aires province.

A decree was issued extending the state of siege to cover the whole country.

Reports were current that a revolutionary Government had been set up in Córdoba province. In Buenos Aires the banks and Government offices were closed, and the staff of Government House were evacuated and the main premises of the Federal police were taken over by the gendarmerie.

Argentina (continued)

The destroyer *Cervantes* entered Montevideo harbour during the day and landed wounded. The State radio announced that the leader of the provincial rebellion was General Balaguer, who was earlier reported to be under arrest. It stated that the Army Minister, General Franklin Lucero, had been appointed by decree commander-in-chief of the 'forces of repression' and would take all the measures he thought necessary.

In Buenos Aires reports were current that Army officials had called on President Perón to resign.

17 Sept.—The Government forces claimed the recapture of Cordoba, where General Balaguer was stated to have set up a military junta. The rebel navy at Puerto Belgrano claimed complete control of the naval bases south of Bahia Blanca. The naval base at Rio Santiago was reported to have surrendered owing to the presence of turncoats in the garrison. Official reports also claimed the recapture of Curuza Cuatia.

18 Sept.—All telephone communication with Buenos Aires was interrupted at the hour the rebels threatened to bomb and shell the capital if President Perón failed to resign. Reports from Mendoza, in Western Argentina 650 miles west of Buenos Aires, described the city as in rebel hands. Lincoln bombers were stated to have gone over to the rebels. Rebel reports continued to be broadcast from Cordoba. The Secretary-General of the Confederation of Labour broadcast an appeal to the workers to defend the Government.

19 Sept.—The Government was understood to have asked the rebel commanders to discuss terms of peace. General Lucero, in a broadcast, said he had resigned as Minister of the Army and commander of the forces of repression. The capital was reported to be in the hands of a military junta of three generals which had ordered the Government forces to abstain from offensive action but to maintain their positions, also asking the rebels to do likewise, pending negotiations for a ceasefire. A curfew was in force from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The secretary of the Confederation of Labour broadcast an appeal to the workers to stay at work, obey the instructions of their union leaders, and avoid provocative acts.

The rebel commanders were reported to have refused to make a pact with General Perón and demanded his unconditional surrender and resignation. Rebel Government were reported to be functioning in Cordoba and Mendoza and other towns. The air bases and airports in Buenos Aires and Tandil (in B.A. province) were occupied by rebel aircraft.

Two British subjects in Buenos Aires were seized and maltreated by members of the Alianza Libertadora Nacionalista but later released.

Reports reaching New York later stated that Perón and his entire Cabinet had resigned.

General Lucero broadcast a statement that General Perón had resigned in face of a threat against the nation and an innocent people. He had set up a military junta to negotiate with the rebels. The War Minister read Perón's statement in which he said 'the army can take

over the Government and the task of restoring order before it is too late. I think that is the best way out.' He concluded: 'As a soldier my wish is to fight. But as a man I must think of the best interests of the nation.'

Mar del Plato, 230 miles south of Buenos Aires, fell to the rebels after naval bombardment.

20 Sept.—The military junta in Buenos Aires informed the rebel leaders that Perón had resigned and that they were ready to negotiate a suspension of hostilities in the capital. The rebel leaders, Admiral Rojas and General Uranga, refused this and insisted that the talks should be held on board their flagship *La Argentina*. The junta then agreed to this.

Conditions were reported to be normal in the Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis provinces, with banks and shops open. In Buenos Aires all business was suspended.

Cardinal Copello, Primate of Argentina, broadcast a call for peace over the State radio.

General Robles, director of public safety, resigned.

21 Sept.—The State radio announced that General Euardo Lonardi would arrive in Buenos Aires next day as the leader of the forces of liberation and take charge of the country's destinies. A provisional Government was formed in Cordoba—a triumvirate whose other members were General Bengoa and Admiral Rojas. The military junta in Buenos Aires reached agreement with the rebel leaders and accepted all the conditions. (General Lonardi had long been a military opponent of Perón.)

A small provisional Cabinet was formed with General Begallo as director of public security in Buenos Aires. It issued a decree accusing the Peronistas of breaking the truce and stating that fighting had been resumed near Cordoba and Bahia Blanca; it accordingly denounced the truce.

Army forces destroyed the premises of Alianza Libertadora Nacionalista in Buenos Aires.

It was understood that Perón was on board the Paraguayan gunboat *Paraguay* which was still anchored off Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA. **14 Sept.—Soviet Espionage.** The report of the royal commission on Soviet espionage (set up after the defection of Mr Petrov, the former M.V.D. chief in Australia) was tabled by Mr Menzies in the House of Representatives. The report described three Soviet espionage organizations. It said that the inquiry had disclosed no trace of any significant leakage from the Department of External Affairs since 1949, though penetration of that department remained the principal aim of the M.V.D. (the Russian department responsible for non-military intelligence). It had had some success in matters indirectly affecting Australian security, particularly in building up its network. The report said that the reaction of Communists to the appointment of the commission had been most violent. They had used every device to defeat or impede the investigators.

16 Sept.—Lord Home, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Sydney from New Zealand.

AUSTRIA. 6 Sept.—**Arrest of Germans.** The Government announced that, at the request of the Russian authorities, three German citizens of the Federal Republic had been arrested on suspicion of subversive activities against Soviet troops. A fourth had escaped.

The Soviet authorities were said to have accused the four men of responsibility for a fire which broke out in their requisitioned Grand Hotel in Vienna on 1 September.

14 Sept.—**U.S.S.R.** The Soviet Ambassador called on the Chancellor and transmitted an offer to provide arms and ammunition for the Austrian Army.

BELGIUM. 21 Sept.—**Defence.** The Defence Budget for 1956 showed expenditure at 17,250 m. francs (say £123 m. odd) which was 2,000 m. francs less than in 1955.

BRAZIL. 9 Sept.—**Arrest of Officers.** It was announced that several army officers had been arrested on charges of stealing large quantities of arms for use in a *coup d'état*. Several civilian workers at the robbed arsenal had also been arrested.

BULGARIA. 20 Sept.—**The Armed Forces.** The official news agency stated that the armed forces were to be reduced by 18,000 men by the end of December.

BURMA. 14 Sept.—**S.E.A.T.O.** The Chamber of Deputies approved unanimously a left-wing resolution urging Burma to stay out of the South East Asia Treaty Organization.

U Hla Maung, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Minister, said that the Burmese stand in international relations had always been one of strict neutrality. The Government would not accept any economic aid offered under S.E.A.T.O. and would strive to maintain good relations with all nations whether of the western or the eastern bloc.

15 Sept.—Communist rebels stormed a prison in Nyaung Oo, Central Burma, and set free 134 prisoners.

CEYLON. 8 Sept.—**Tea Duty.** The Government raised the tea export duty from 50 to 65 cents.

CHILE. 3 Sept.—Six people were wounded when police dispersed a large gathering before a union headquarters.

4 Sept.—A settlement was reached in the wage disputes and the general strike called for 5 September cancelled by the Central Workers' Union.

8 Sept.—British refutation of Argentine and Chilean claims in Antarctica (*see Great Britain*).

10 Sept.—**Lifting of Strategic Ban.** It was announced that Chile was lifting the ban on nitrate deals with Iron Curtain countries.

14 Sept.—**Four-Power Conference on Territorial Waters,** q.v.

CHINA. 2 Sept.—Chinese-Egyptian trade agreement (*see Egypt*). Handing over of Nepalese rebel leader (*see Nepal*).

4 Sept.—Shelling of Quemoy by Communists (*see Formosa*).

5 Sept.—**Counter-Revolutionaries.** The newspaper, *Kwangming Daily*, reported that eight leaders of a subversive religious sect, Chung Tao, had been sentenced to death by a people's court at Taiyuanfu.

6 Sept.—**Chinese-United States Ambassadorial Talks** *q.v.*

10 Sept.—Chinese-United States agreement on repatriation of civilians (*see Chinese-United States Ambassadorial Talks*).

15 Sept.—Communist shelling of Quemoy (*see Formosa*).

16 Sept.—**Americans Released.** Father Rigney, former rector of the Catholic University in Peking, and Mr Walter Fulbright, who had been arrested in July 1951, were released and left China for Hong Kong, the first Americans to be freed under the Geneva agreement of 10 September.

18 Sept.—Six foreigners, including five Roman Catholic priests, were released by the Government, and crossed the Hong Kong border.

19 Sept.—An American Baptist Minister left for Hong Kong on his release by the Peking Government after nearly five years' imprisonment for alleged spying.

CHINESE-UNITED STATES AMBASSADORIAL TALKS. 6 Sept.—

At the thirteenth meeting in Geneva of Mr Wang Ping-nan, Chinese Ambassador in Warsaw, and Mr Johnson, United States Ambassador in Poland, Mr Wang informed Mr Johnson that nine United States citizens who had applied for exit permits could now leave China, that two other U.S. nationals would be granted exit permits if they applied for them, and that another would be allowed to leave after he had settled his business affairs, which, with assistance from the Chinese Government, should not take more than two or three months.

10 Sept.—**Repatriation of Civilians.** It was announced that agreement had been reached on the reciprocal repatriation of civilians. The announcement said that China recognized the right of Americans in China to return home if they wished and undertook to help them to exercise this right expeditiously. The British Government would be invited to assist in their return. If any American believed he was encountering obstruction he might ask the British Chargé d'Affaires to make representations on his behalf, and if desired by the United States Government the British Government might investigate the facts in any case. Similarly the United States recognized the right of Chinese in the United States to return to China.

14 Sept.—Mr Wang Ping-Nan announced through his official spokesman that he was ready to make 'concrete arrangements' with Mr Johnson for 'Sino-American talks at a higher level'.

A United States statement, on a proposal by Mr Wang Ping-Nan that the second item on the agenda—'other practical matters at issue between the two sides'—should be discussed, said that it would be 'premature' to discuss other matters before implementing the announcement about the return of civilians.

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS. 6 Sept.—A one-day conference of the Foreign Ministers of the six member States of the European Coal and Steel Community was held at Noordwijk, near The Hague, and was attended by Dr Beyen (Netherlands), M. Pinay (France), Signor Martino (Italy), M. Spaak (Belgium), M. Bech (Luxembourg), and Herr Hallstein (Federal German State secretary, deputizing for Herr von Brentano.)

A statement issued after the meeting said that the Ministers had noted with satisfaction the important work achieved by the Brussels committee (on European economic integration, under M. Spaak's chairmanship), and had reaffirmed the entire agreement of their Governments about the policy and objectives outlined at the Messina conference (*see No. 12, p. 376*). They considered that a joint effort was more necessary than ever in the existing European situation. The statement announced that 31 October had been fixed as the date by which experts on economic integration and the Brussels committee should deliver their reports.

CYPRUS. 1 Sept. *et seq.*—**London Tripartite Conference on Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus, q.v.**

2 Sept.—A British army car was fired on near Dherinia, south of Famagusta. There were no casualties.

3 Sept.—About twenty masked terrorists made a successful raid on the police station at Paralimni, six miles south of Famagusta, seizing arms and destroying records after binding and gagging the five policemen inside.

Two bombs exploded at an R.A.F. signals station near Famagusta, injuring a pilot officer and a Cypriot Turk employee.

4 Sept.—Petition for sterner anti-terrorist measures by London Cypriot Turks (*see Great Britain*).

6 Sept.—Despatch of marine commando unit (*see Great Britain*).

8 Sept.—Archbishop Makarios, in a sermon at Kykko monastery, declared that Cypriots would fight to the end to achieve self-determination and would never accept a British constitution, whatever the conditions attached to it. He said it was wrong from the start to invite Turkey to the London talks.

9 Sept.—A new Turkish secret organization called Volkani distributed leaflets warning the Greek terrorist organization, Eoka, that if any terrorist action should be directed against Turks in Cyprus it would not hesitate to 'react in the same way', but it said it would do its utmost to prevent bloody clashes between Greeks and Turks.

10 Sept.—A first batch of British reinforcements arrived in Cyprus.

12 Sept.—Some newly-arrived British troops were stoned by Greek Cypriot youths.

15 Sept.—British troops searched four villages in the Famagusta area for arms and terrorists.

Eoka. The Government published an order saying 'the organization known as Eoka is hereby declared to be used for the promotion of disorder and of the spread of sedition within the colony and is therefore proscribed'.

16 Sept.—Enosis. Leaflets distributed in Limassol by an organization entitled 'Moka' stated that it wished to co-operate with Eoka 'for an even better conduct of the national struggle'. Its members were ex-service men from the Cyprus war-time forces.

17 Sept.—Serious disorders occurred in the centre of Nicosia after a police patrol car had attempted to remove Eoka slogans. A Union Jack was pulled down and burnt, three British soldiers were compelled to flee from the mob, and the British Institute was set on fire. The rioters were finally dispersed by troops, who complained that the police had not summoned their assistance, their ultimate arrival, two hours after the disturbances had begun, being on their own initiative. The library of 16,000 books in the British Institute was completely destroyed.

20 Sept.—The Turkish organization Volkan distributed leaflets in Nicosia criticizing the Government for its 'lack of adequate security measures' during riots in the town on 17 September.

21 Sept.—Riots at a village forty-five miles from Nicosia led to military action by British troops who were stoned when they arrived to dismantle arches and banners bearing anti-British slogans. An overnight curfew was imposed and order restored. After a raid on a police station in a south-east Cyprus village 1,000 troops searched several villages.

ECUADOR. 8 Sept. et seq.—Ecuador-Peru border dispute (*see Organization of American States*).

EGYPT. 1 Sept.—Israeli-Egyptian Clashes. An Egyptian spokesman announced that ten men of the Palestine Arab volunteer corps had been killed and twelve wounded in a battle with Israelis in the Khan Yunis area, ten miles south-east of Gaza. Israelis had blown up the Khan Yunis police station. He also said that two Egyptian fighters had been lost in a collision in bad visibility (*see Israel for Israeli reports*).

Lebanon. A joint statement issued after five-day talks with the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Hamad Faranjia, recorded agreement on the need to strengthen the Arab League and on measures for increasing trade and economic and cultural relations.

2 Sept.—China. The Minister for Commerce and Industry announced on returning from a visit to Peking that China had agreed to purchase £10 m. worth of Egyptian cotton a year, as part of a three-year trade agreement for exchanges of goods up to an annual total of £20 m.

Lebanon. It was announced that Egypt and the Lebanon had signed an agreement to consult together and exchange information on matters relating to foreign policy, defence, and public security.

3 Sept.—Renewed appeal for cease-fire by General Burns (*see Israel*).

4 Sept.—Gaza Cease-Fire. The Government accepted General Burns's appeal for a cease-fire in the Gaza area, but reserved the right to fight back in self-defence.

Israeli acceptance of cease-fire (*see Israel*).

The cease-fire came formally into effect during the afternoon.

5 Sept.—Israeli apology for accidental breach of the cease-fire (*see Israel*).

Egypt (continued)

Major Salem. Major Salem, who was understood to have been under house arrest since his resignation from the post of Minister for Sudan Affairs announced on 31 August, drove to the presidency where he had an interview with the Prime Minister. They both then drove to the headquarters of the Revolution Command Council.

Hungary. It was announced that Colonel Nasser had accepted an invitation to visit Hungary.

French protest against incitement to violence in North Africa (*see France*).

7 Sept.—General Burns's report on Gaza tension (*see United Nations*).

8 Sept.—Security Council meeting and resolution (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

Cairo Radio said that Egypt refused to enter into 'futile' talks with Israel. 'If General Burns has proposals to make, he should submit them directly to Egypt.'

10 Sept.—**Gulf of Akaba.** The Government announced new regulations requiring shipping entering the Gulf of Akaba to apply for permission at least seventy-two hours in advance.

13 Sept.—Israeli reaction to Egyptian regulations for shipping entering Gulf of Akaba (*see Israel*).

17 Sept.—French suspension of arms supplies (*see France*).

20 Sept.—**The Gaza Sector.** The Prime Minister announced that, in response to the Security Council's resolution on Gaza of 8 September, he had ordered the withdrawal of the Egyptian positions in the Gaza sector to at least 500 metres from the demarcation line with Israel. He had also ordered the setting up of barbed wire obstacles at 'certain vital points' along the line, inside Egyptian territory.

21 Sept.—**The Sharia Courts.** The Cabinet decided to abolish the Sharia (Muslim religious) Courts and all other religious courts and transfer the administration of the Islamic law to the civil courts. It also decided to suspend the Coptic (Christian) Patriarch from his religious duties, in response to the 'unanimous desire' of the Coptic community and clergy.

Frontier Incidents. The military authorities stated that early that morning an Israel armed force estimated at company strength occupied the demilitarized zone of El Auja, some forty miles south of Gaza (but not part of the Gaza strip). Except for the soldiers attached to the mixed armistice commission there were no Egyptian soldiers in the demilitarized zone.

FINLAND. **15 Sept.**—Visit of President to Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*).

17 Sept.—Soviet surrender of naval base of Porkkala (*see U.S.S.R.*).

19 Sept.—**U.S.S.R.** Signature of agreement with the U.S.S.R. (*see U.S.S.R.*).

21 Sept.—**U.S.S.R.** The Prime Minister announced in Helsinki that Russia had undertaken to allow all Finns, including war prisoners, who applied for a visa, to leave Russia, and that those sentenced for alleged war crimes would be released.

FORMOSA. 4 Sept.—The Nationalists reported that Chinese Communist guns fired about 240 shells at the Quemoy area. It was the first bombardment since 20 July.

15 Sept.—The Nationalists reported that the Communists shelled Quemoy Island for three hours.

FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE ON TERRITORIAL WATERS.

14 Sept.—A conference of representatives of Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and the United States opened in Santiago to discuss the claim of Chile, Ecuador, and Peru to extend their territorial waters to 200 miles from the coast. The conference was called at the request of the United States.

FRANCE. 1 Sept.—Franco-German communiqué (*see Germany*).

Algeria. The Muslim deputies in the National Assembly from the Constantine department of Algeria called on M. Faure, the Prime Minister, and asked him to take urgent steps to put a stop to 'collective, pitiless, disproportionate repression' which they claimed was being conducted, not only by police and troops but also by 'irresponsible civil elements', following the uprising of 20 August.

2 Sept.—**Morocco.** General Catroux, accompanied by M. Yrissou, principal private secretary to the Foreign Minister, left Paris for Madagascar on a mission to the exiled former Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef.

Algeria. It was announced that the Government co-ordinating committee for North Africa, after hearing a report from M. Soustelle, Governor-General of Algeria, had approved 'all the measures taken to track down the rebels with the utmost rigour'. In response to M. Soustelle's request, a further nine battalions of reinforcements were being sent, making a total reinforcement of fifteen battalions. Six battalions had already left.

The committee had decided that the recrudescence of rebel activity 'should not postpone for a single day' the application of the Government's reform plans, and had authorized the Governor-General to submit the full plan of reforms to the Algerian Assembly at its meeting later in the month. The plan included the removal of the Muslim religion from official control, the teaching of Arabic in state schools, the admission of more Muslims to all levels of Government employment, the extension of local self-government, and various measures of social and agrarian reform.

Tunisia. The Government co-ordinating committee also studied briefly the social situation in Tunisia, and approved an emergency gift of 2,600 m. francs for the relief of unemployment and a loan of 3,400 m. francs for advances to farmers and workers in difficulties after the 1954 drought.

3 Sept.—**Economic Policy.** M. Pflimlin, Finance Minister, speaking at the opening of the thirtieth 'European' trade fair at Strasbourg, announced a reduction from 7 to 6½ per cent in the interest rate for long-term loans by the Crédit National, and a return to 'complete freedom'

France (continued)

for new private share and bond issues which would no longer require prior authorization by the State.

M. Pflimlin reaffirmed French attachment to the principle of a European common market but restated the importance the Government placed on the 'harmonization of social charges', pointing out the existing glaring disparities between different European countries in wage rates for women, working hours, and family allowances.

4 Sept.—Morocco. Three Moroccan nationalist leaders—Si Bekkai, former Pasha of Sefrou, Ben Slimane, former Pasha of Fez, and Moulay Hassan, a brother-in-law of the exiled Sultan, left Paris for Madagascar to discuss with the ex-Sultan the reforms proposed by the French Government.

5 Sept.—Algeria. More than 10,000 North African immigrants were interrogated in different parts of France and about 1,000 detained for further questioning. Quantities of documents were seized. The Ministry of the Interior said the men were agitators connected with terrorist activities in North Africa and were engaged in subversive activities.

Protest to Arab States. The Foreign Ministry announced that further representations had been made to the Syrian, Lebanese, and Egyptian Governments protesting against their attitude to North African problems and particularly against broadcasts to the three North African territories inciting to violence.

7 Sept.—Istiqlal Party statement (*see Morocco*).

9 Sept.—Morocco. The three nationalists returned to Paris from Madagascar. Si Bekkai announced that the ex-Sultan was ready to make the conciliatory gestures needed to reconcile all Moroccans.

Morocco. M. Pinay, Foreign Minister, walked out of a hostile meeting of the executive committee of his party—the Independents. The committee rejected by only two votes a motion barring the return of Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef to France in any circumstances, and finally accepted a motion agreeing to his return only if he renounced the throne for himself and his family.

11 Sept.—Morocco. General Catroux and M. Yrissou returned from Madagascar and reported to the Prime Minister on their mission to the former Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef. They brought a letter from the ex-Sultan which, General Catroux revealed, expressed approval for the Government's proposals for the creation of a Council of the Throne and the formation of a representative Moroccan Government and emphasized that France and Morocco should remain 'indissolubly linked'. He had also renewed his pledge to abstain from political activity. On their side, the French envoys had informed the ex-Sultan of the Government's intention to 'turn Morocco into a modern State' permanently linked with France by a new 'pact of inter-dependence' guaranteeing France strategic, diplomatic, political, economic, and cultural interests, and assuring French settlers a privileged position. They had also notified him that he would shortly be brought back to France to enjoy a situation more worthy of his rank.

Members of a group of 400 Air Force reservists, recalled for service in

North
'More
cont

12
Lane
Ben V
propo
the G
ben Y
the d
Aft
and T
on M
The

in wh
the n
and a
Fran
tector

13
form
torie
M. J
Mor
Mor
Ca

noun
Cabin
All
Me

Prim
being
posa
said
and
ever,
prop
Parli
woul

14
the
throu
meas
mark
the e
Ma

up b
to th
ben A

North Africa, refused to board a troop train for Marseilles, shouting 'Morocco for the Moroccans' and 'We don't want to go'. The whole contingent was removed by police to barracks.

12 Sept.—Morocco. M. Bidault (the Foreign Minister in M. Laniel's Government responsible for the deposition of Sidi Mohammed Ben Yussef in 1953) issued a statement saying that the Government's proposals for Morocco could not and would not be accepted. He accused the Government of accepting with satisfaction a letter from Mohammed ben Yussef going back on all his previous declarations, and of forcing the decision of Sultan Moulay Arafat by moral or physical violence.

After a meeting of the Council of Ministers the Minister of Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs announced that the final decision had been taken on Morocco and would be carried out immediately.

The Prime Minister followed the announcement with a broadcast in which he made clear that the reigning Sultan would be removed in the near future, a council of guardians of the throne would be set up, and a representative Government formed which would negotiate with France a new treaty of 'inter-dependence' to replace the existing Protectorate.

13 Sept.—Morocco. It was announced that the Government had formed a committee of four Ministers—M. Teitgen (Overseas Territories), M. Palewski (Minister delegate), M. Schuman (Justice), and M. July (Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs) to prepare for the Franco-Moroccan negotiations envisaged after the formation of a representative Moroccan Government.

Cabinet Dissension. General Koenig, Minister of Defence, announced his disagreement with the Moroccan policy adopted by the Cabinet.

Algeria. The Algerian Communist Party was dissolved by decree.

Morocco. A group of ten right-wing deputies sent a letter to the Prime Minister in which they referred to a declaration in process of being drafted by the Government, setting out the Government's proposals for the future framework of Franco-Moroccan relations. They said this definition would dominate future Franco-Moroccan relations and was obviously a precondition of any measure of application whatever, and as they had learnt with astonishment that the Government proposed putting its proposals at least partially into effect before Parliament had been consulted, they wished to make clear that they would not consent to be confronted with a *fait accompli*.

14 Sept.—R.P.F. The Rassemblement du Peuple Français announced the suspension of the entire local organization of the movement throughout the country until further notice. It explained that the measure was taken by reason of the approaching general elections to mark the movement's continued determination to have no truck with the existing electoral system.

Morocco: Cabinet Dissension. It was learned that a letter, drawn up by M. Coty with the help of M. Faure and M. July and despatched to the Resident-General in Morocco for delivery to Sultan Mohammed ben Arafat, had been stopped on the way as a result of strong exception

France (continued)

having been taken to it by General Koenig and M. Pinay, Foreign Minister.

The Government announced a number of benefits for reservists called up for service in North Africa. They included guarantees of their jobs on release and unimpaired retention of social security benefits.

15 Sept.—The defence committee of the National Assembly voted unanimously a protest at not having been consulted concerning the recall of reservists for service in North Africa. It rejected by 16 votes to 9 (Communists and Socialists) a demand for the repatriation of all conscripts to France, and adopted by 16 votes to 7 a recommendation that the reinforcements should serve to support a vigorous policy upholding French interests and influence, 'not one of weakness towards those who have never ceased to combat them'.

16 Sept.—Morocco. The Resident-General was recalled to Paris owing to failure to reach agreement between the Government and the Moroccan nationalists over the membership of the proposed council of guardians of the throne.

17 Sept.—The Quai d'Orsay announced that the French Ambassador to Syria had made a new protest to the President of Syria against the anti-French propaganda of Damascus radio. It also announced that France had suspended the supply of arms and military equipment to Egypt because of the offensive tone of broadcasts from Cairo.

18 Sept.—Following a Cabinet Council it was announced that a decision had been reached on the membership of the proposed Moroccan council of guardians. Later it was learnt that M. Faure had invited General Kattani, a Moroccan officer serving in the French Army, to accept the position of third guardian of the throne.

20 Sept.—Morocco. The Cabinet unanimously approved the declaration drawn up by a committee of Ministers on the future pattern of Franco-Moroccan relations and gave *carte blanche* to the Prime Minister and his Minister of Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs to settle the membership of the council of the throne and all outstanding details needed to put the Government's reform plan into execution.

21 Sept.—Strikes. The Prime Minister broadcast an appeal to the workers not to allow themselves to be misled by the demands for a 'uniform and general' increase in wages, since the claim was illogical and took no account of existing anomalies and inequalities, which should, in any case, be remedied. It was also not in the interests of the strikers, for a general increase would inevitably result in a general rise in prices. He also appealed to them not to disturb the public peace by violent demonstrations at a time when the situation in North Africa caused so much anxiety. The choice before them was between progress within a framework of price stability or renewed inflation and hardship.

New strikes began on the railways carried out sometimes by engine drivers, sometimes by signalmen, and sometimes by members of other essential services. This was despite the fact that the Railway Board had just accorded an immediate increase of 5 per cent on all wages, to be followed by further rises bringing the total advance to 9 per cent by

1 July
recent
At
to vic

GER
Fede
comm
Aden
2 S
meet
exped
but i
would
that o
Germ
TH

dum
that
Hoff
statu
choo
Repu
Euro

Th
eligib
finan

RE
reac
high
4
critic
at B
effect
stab

Ru
twen
termi

7
man
15,00
first
acco

Dr C
comi
and
claim
west
Gerr

1 July 1957. The C.G.T. was believed to be the organizer of the most recent suspensions of work.

At Nantes a long drawn out dispute in the metallurgical industry led to violence and the breakdown of negotiations.

GERMANY. 1 Sept.—**France.** Following a talk between Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, and M. François-Poncet, French Ambassador, a communiqué said there was full agreement on the subject of Dr Adenauer's visit to Moscow.

2 Sept.—West Germany. Visit to Moscow. Dr Adenauer told a meeting at Bochum that no solution of the problem of unity could be expected from his visit to Moscow. He intended to talk over the subject but it was for the four victorious Powers to agree on a solution, and they would attempt to do so at the forthcoming meeting at Geneva. He said that one of the most important questions for him was the release of the German prisoners still held in the 'Soviet sphere of power'.

The Saar. Referring to the Saar, Dr Adenauer said that the referendum campaign was causing him great anxiety. He could well understand that the Saarlanders wanted to do away with the Government of Herr Hoffmann, but the correct procedure was first acceptance of the statute, and then elections to the Diet which were the opportunity for choosing a new Government. Trouble between France and the Federal Republic over the Saar would be against the interests of the people of Europe so shortly before the four-Power meeting in Geneva.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior announced that persons eligible to vote in the Saar referendum on 23 October would be given financial assistance to make the journey from Berlin or west Germany.

Refugees. It was announced in Berlin that the number of refugees reaching Berlin from east Germany during August was 17,000—the highest monthly total for nearly two years.

4 Sept.—The Saar. Dr Dehler, leader of the Free Democrats, criticized Dr Adenauer for his statements about the Saar in his speech at Bochum on 2 September, describing them as 'needless and ineffectual'. A Social Democrat spokesman described the speech as a stab in the back for the pro-German parties.

Russian Releases. The Russian authorities in Berlin released twenty-six citizens of various western countries who had been serving terms of forced labour in the Soviet Union.

7 Sept.—East Germany. The east German 'Commission for German Unity' claimed at a press conference in east Berlin that more than 15,000 west German youths had sought refuge in east Germany in the first quarter of 1955 to evade conscription. All had been given jobs and accommodation and none obliged to enter the east German forces. Dr Girnus, an official of the commission, claimed that the numbers coming from west Germany exceeded the numbers going to the west and were constantly rising, and he declared that Federal German claims to the contrary were based on false premises. He asserted that west Germany was using agents to try and recruit skilled labour in east Germany for its armament industries. He promised that any east

Germany (*continued*)

Germans who returned from the west would not be penalized, but those who enlisted voluntarily in the 'west German army of aggression' must expect severe punishment.

8 Sept. et seq.—Visit of Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister to Russia (see U.S.S.R.).

9 Sept.—East Germany. Travel Restrictions. According to the west Berlin Association of Free Jurists, the east German Government had imposed new regulations requiring persons wishing to cross the inter-zonal frontier to produce a statement from their employers saying that they had no objection and that the journey was being made during a holiday.

10 Sept.—West Germany. Economic Situation. Professor Erhard, Minister for Economics, emphasized in a speech in Cologne the need to combat inflation and said the most vital task was to hold prices steady. The immediate danger was not from increased consumption but from the capital goods industry which was expanding too fast. His Ministry and the Bank of the German Länder would do all that was necessary in the monetary sphere. He did not believe that any restrictions were necessary if his appeal for national discipline were heeded.

12 Sept.—Nazi Crimes. A west Berlin court sentenced a former commander of an S.S. unit, Hans Himpe, to six years' hard labour for complicity in the murder of four Jews in 1934.

13 Sept.—Soviet-West German Communiqué (see U.S.S.R.). Soviet statements on Soviet citizens in Germany and on propaganda balloons (see U.S.S.R.).

East Germany. Prisoners in Russia. Herr Nuschke, deputy Prime Minister, said in a newspaper article that his Government had been negotiating for years for the return of German prisoners from the Soviet Union. The negotiations had led to an amnesty in August 1953 for 18,000 convicted Germans. Negotiations had been renewed in the current year during the visit of Soviet leaders to east Berlin, and east Germany had subsequently submitted certain proposals to the Soviet Government. Marshal Bulganin had now offered to admit west Germany to these 'current negotiations'. Dr Adenauer had however reacted in a scandalous manner, rejecting the offer on the ground that he would not join negotiations with east German representatives because of the nature of the east German Government system—'a new provocation of the Soviet Union which runs its elections similarly to ours'. Dr Adenauer's stand showed his indifference to the fate of the German prisoners which he regarded purely in the light of political expediency.

14 Sept.—West Germany. Dr Adenauer arrived back from Moscow.

East Germany. Dr Rudolf Reinartz, formerly a senior official in the east German Ministry of Justice, who fled to west Berlin in 1953, was reported to have been arrested by the east German security service in Berlin and sentenced to life imprisonment at a secret trial at Rostock. The west Berlin Committee of Free Jurists said he had disappeared from his home in west Berlin seven months previously.

15 Sept.—Delegation to Moscow. The east Berlin radio, in

announcing members of the delegation to visit Moscow said that it would conduct 'extraordinary and weighty talks' as representatives for the whole of Germany. The delegation would be led by Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, and would include Herr Ulbricht, Herr Stoph, and Herr Nuschke, all three deputy Premiers; Dr Bolz, Foreign Minister; and Dr Correns, president of the National Front, comprising all political parties and mass organizations.

Herr Nuschke said that Dr Adenauer, far from having concluded an independent agreement with the Soviet Government, had merely been informed of the results of east German-Soviet negotiations.

The text was published of a letter said to have been sent by Herr Pieck, the east German President, to Marshal Voroshilov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, on 31 August. The letter contained a formal request for the 'premature release of all former German prisoners of war who are serving sentences in the Soviet Union for crimes committed against the Soviet people during the war'.

Soviet statement on German frontiers (*see U.S.S.R.*).

16 Sept.—East Germany. Herr Grotewohl in Moscow. Publication of letter from Herr Pieck and of statement *re* Dr Adenauer's reservations *re* the east German Government and the German frontiers (*see U.S.S.R.*).

The Moscow Talks. Dr Adenauer, in a statement on the Moscow decisions for the press, said that in judging these it was necessary to bear in mind the whole historical background since 1939. Russia had set up in her zone a State 'which we cannot regard as a State', but the rulers of which were in agreement with the ideas and methods of the Soviet Union. The talks had been 'shot through' with the last war and the sufferings it caused. It became plain that the establishment of diplomatic relations was of great importance to the Soviet leaders, who would have taken a refusal as an insult to the Soviet Union and he was convinced that a refusal would have been wrong. The establishment of relations in no way changed the loyalty of the Federal Republic to the west, and, moreover, the Soviet leaders did not ask that west Germany should leave N.A.T.O. He also said that both Marshal Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev had given their word of honour in front of the assembled delegations to return the prisoners of war to Germany. This was 'a great human success'. It was also important that the Soviet Union had accepted the restoration of German unity as an obligation. Dr Adenauer declared his conviction that the Soviet leaders earnestly desired a period of peace. 'They are concerned whether, while carrying the monstrous burden of armaments, they can master the great domestic tasks before them. . . . They remain Communists; they believe they are right; we cannot convince them, or they us.'

The three Powers must treat this Soviet preoccupation as a fact, and with all vigilance prepare for a period of peaceful development. No one knew how long this period would last.

The Foreign Minister followed with comments in which he emphasized that the talks had not attained the purpose set out in the Soviet Note of 7 June or in the German Note of 12 August.

Germany (continued)

19 Sept.—U.S.S.R. Talks in Moscow between east German Ministers and the Soviet leaders (*see U.S.S.R.*).

20 Sept.—**The Moscow Talks.** Dr Adenauer met foreign correspondents in Bonn and discussed the significance of the decision to establish diplomatic relations with Russia. The Soviet leaders, especially Marshal Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev, 'showed very great self-confidence—not in themselves, but in the Soviet State, and towards the whole Western world'. They had been received with such politeness at the Geneva Conference, in spite of Korea, Indo-China, and other experiences of the western Powers, for which the latter no doubt had their reasons. He himself had expressed his misgivings at the time, but only to give an opinion whether the course then taken was right or not.

In Moscow, the Russians had agreed to return the prisoners, giving their 'word of honour', and it would have been a mistake to reject their word and insist on having it in writing. If the opposite decision had been taken people in friendly countries might have said 'The Germans are obstinate and are making difficulties.' At first no progress seemed possible at Moscow, but at the last moment the Russians changed their attitude about the prisoners and dropped their suggestion of three-Power talks with the east German regime.

On German unity, Dr Adenauer read extracts from the records to show that he had insisted that the Soviet Government had an obligation jointly with the other three Powers to bring about the unification of Germany, and that it had accepted this contention.

It was not true that the negotiating position of the western Powers had been in any way weakened by what took place in Moscow. On the contrary, the Russians had been able to assure themselves that the Federal Republic would never become a Communist satellite. West Germany was willing to do its part to remove Soviet fears of any prejudice to Soviet security arising from the reunification of Germany and he had assured the Russians of this.

East Germany. Signature of treaty with Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

GOA. 12 Sept.—An official statement said that about seventy armed *satyagrahis* had attacked a Portuguese fiscal post at Anconena on 10 September and had demanded arms. Portuguese guards had forced them with weapons to retire.

16 Sept.—A military court sentenced a Portuguese Indian to nine years' imprisonment and seven others to eight years for crimes against Portuguese sovereignty.

GREAT BRITAIN. 1 Sept. et seq.—London Tripartite Conference on Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus, q.v.

2 Sept.—**United States. Chief Joseph Dam.** A Foreign Office announcement stated that the British Chargé d'Affaires in Washington had made strong written representations to the State Department, expressing 'deep concern' about the United States' decision to reject a British tender for the Chief Joseph Dam.

4 Sept.—Cyprus. A petition urging the British Government to take 'immediate and stern measures to stamp out terrorism in Cyprus' was approved by a meeting in London of about 5,000 Cypriot Turks. The petition was to be presented to Government leaders, the Governor of Cyprus, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

6 Sept.—Cyprus. The Admiralty announced that a commando unit of 630 marines was on its way to Cyprus to strengthen the security forces, and a light fleet carrier would leave for Cyprus later in the week taking army equipment.

8 Sept.—Antarctica. The Foreign Office published a reply sent by the agent for the British Government, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, to a letter from the International Court informing the Government of the refusal of international arbitration by Argentina and Chile in the dispute over Antarctic territories. The letter restated the British case in strong terms, and pointed out that a major part of the disputed territories was claimed by both Argentina and Chile on exactly the same grounds.

Resumption of Anglo-Japanese trade talks (*see Japan*).

International Trade Union Solidarity. The T.U.C. Congress, meeting in Southport, rejected by 4,457,000 votes to 3,431,000 a resolution moved by Mr Arthur Horner, the Communist general secretary of the miners' union, urging 'discussions with the appropriate organizations with a view to securing the utmost international solidarity of the workers of all countries'.

9 Sept.—Italy. Signor Martino, Italian Foreign Minister, who was on a private visit to Britain, had talks with Mr Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, at the Foreign Office. A statement issued afterwards said that Signor Martino had been assured of full British support for the Italian application for membership of the United Nations.

German Rearmament: T.U.C. Policy. The T.U.C. Congress in Southport rejected by 4,402,000 to 3,212,000 votes a resolution submitted by Mr J. Horner, Communist secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, opposing German rearmament and calling on the Government to use its influence with the United States, French, and Russian Governments to secure the creation of a united peaceful Germany with a government based on free elections.

11 Sept. et seq.—Arbitration of Anglo-Saudi Arabian dispute *re Buraimi Oasis* (*see International Arbitration Tribunal*).

12 Sept.—Atomic Tests. It was announced that the Australian Government had agreed to a third series of British atomic tests taking place in April 1956 on the Monte Bello islands.

16 Sept.—Buraimi. Resignation of the British member of the tribunal (*see International Arbitration Tribunal*).

Trade Talks with the U.S.A. Mr Butler returned from the meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and told the press he had had 'very satisfactory' talks with the Secretaries of the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. officials on oversea trade. They understood Britain's difficulties and Britain understood theirs. He would be meeting his Cabinet colleagues in due course and 'we shall be carrying on with the process we started some time ago of giving a lead with

Great Britain (continued)

reduction of public expenditure—not only Government expenditure, but that of local authorities, nationalized industries, and others—so that we do not try to do too many things at once.'

18 Sept.—Jordanian nationalization of British company (*see Jordan*).

Mr Petrov, a former secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Canberra who obtained political asylum in Australia in 1954, stated in an article in *The People* that Burgess and Maclean, the two British diplomats who disappeared in 1951, were long-term Soviet agents who had been recruited for intelligence work while still students at Cambridge.

A Foreign Office spokesman stated that it was believed that Burgess and Maclean were 'long-term Soviet agents'. They were under investigation when they disappeared.

19 Sept.—**Malta.** The round table conference of representatives of the three political parties of Malta, called to consider constitutional and political questions arising from proposals for a closer association between Malta and the United Kingdom, opened in London.

21 Sept.—**Rockall.** The Admiralty announced the formal annexation of Rockall, the Atlantic islet 250 miles west of the Hebrides, owing to the fact that the islet was likely to enter the orbit of the projected guided missiles range in the Hebrides.

Malta. Mr Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, told the first session of the plenary conference in London that there could be no compromise on the question of Malta's representation at Westminster. Failure of the negotiations would jeopardize the new atmosphere of goodwill which had reigned in Malta since the Labour Government came to power there. It was essential that the Maltese people should feel that they were on a footing of parity with the British people and were being treated as equals; otherwise the whole plan for rehabilitation and co-operation with the British Government would fail.

U.S.S.R. The Prime Minister received a personal letter from Marshal Bulganin, who was understood to have expressed disappointment at the slow progress of the talks on disarmament in New York.

GREECE. 1 Sept. et seq.—London Tripartite Conference on Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus, q.v.

5 Sept.—**Outrage at Turkish Consulate.** A stick of dynamite exploded in the Turkish Consulate in Salonika causing slight damage but no casualties. The Minister of the Interior said that the Government excluded the possibility that the outrage had been perpetrated by a 'true Greek'. He had given instructions for repair of the damage by the local authorities.

6 Sept.—Anti-Greek riots in Turkey (*see Turkey*).

Visit of King and Queen to Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

7 Sept.—The deputy Prime Minister, M. Kanellopoulos, protested in the strongest terms to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at the rioting and looting in Istanbul and Izmir, and deprecated the 'apathy' of the Turkish authorities who had refused to make contact with the Greek authorities until that day. He also informed the Turkish envoy that his

Government was asking for a special meeting of the Atlantic Council to inquire into the ill-treatment of Greek officers serving at the headquarters at Izmir of Land Forces, South-east Europe.

A telegram was dispatched to General Gruenther, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, protesting about the treatment of Greek officers serving with N.A.T.O. in Izmir.

The deputy Prime Minister announced that in view of the riots in Istanbul the Government had decided not to take part in the World Bank conference and a Byzantinological congress which were due to be held there shortly.

All flights of the Greek airlines T.A.E. to Istanbul were suspended. Cinemas and theatres in Athens remained closed, and special security measures were taken for fear of counter-demonstrations.

The press was unanimous in blaming Britain for the Greek-Turkish tension.

8 Sept.—The Turkish State navigation service announced that Turkish liners would not call at Piraeus till further notice, and the union of Greek shipowners announced that all Greek vessels had been instructed to avoid Turkish ports.

Meeting of N.A.T.O. council (*see North Atlantic Treaty Organization*).

9 Sept.—Protest to Turkey. A strong written protest about the anti-Greek riots was delivered at the Greek Embassy. Mr Kanelopoulos said the step had been taken because no reply had been received to the verbal *démarche*.

The Foreign Ministry said that according to reports received from the Greek consular service in Istanbul and Izmir there was evidence that the attacks on Greek churches, houses, and shops had been carefully planned in advance.

A large number of organizations and unions issued protests against the 'barbarous treatment' of Greeks in Turkey.

The Government decided to cancel Greek participation in all N.A.T.O. exercises planned for October.

Cyprus. It was announced in New York that the Greek delegation to the United Nations had asked that its appeal for self-determination for the people of Cyprus be placed on the Assembly agenda.

12 Sept.—Opposition parties, in statements and proclamations, demanded the resignation of the Papagos Government in view of its 'undignified and servile attitude towards the Turkish provocations'. Some of the parties called for an emergency session of Parliament to debate the possibility of a 'realignment' of Greek foreign policy.

Mr Georgandas, a Greek Rally Deputy, asked for the cancellation of Field-Marshal Montgomery's visit, saying 'We do not need either official or unofficial spies here.' He urged the Government to re-examine the source of the threat to Greece's security, and to consider which side of the Iron Curtain there existed more guarantees for freedom and security.

Turkish Apology. The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires called on the Foreign Minister and expressed his Government's deep regret over the

Greece (continued)

anti-Greek riots. He assured Mr Stefanopoulos that measures had been taken to avoid any similar outbreaks and conveyed a promise of compensation for victims of the disorders.

A meeting of the chiefs of staff presided over by the Defence Minister discussed the possibility of a 'readjustment' of the military position.

14 Sept.—Greek-Yugoslav communiqué (*see Yugoslavia*).

President Tito on Greek-Turkish relations (*see Yugoslavia*).

16 Sept.—Foreign Policy. King Paul, on his return from Yugoslavia, broadcast a message to the nation, saying that 'in the present international circumstances decisions and destinies of our nation will have a fundamental influence on the destinies of perhaps the entire world. Our responsibilities are therefore enormous, extending far beyond the actual problems of today.' Of Cyprus, he said, 'in carrying out our struggle for self-determination of the Cyprus people we Greeks have proved once more our outstanding civilization and moral superiority.' Greece was not alone in her difficult moments. She had great, powerful, and civilized friends, whose destiny had been historically interwoven with hers. Nothing could prevent Greece from fulfilling her reasonable aspirations.

17 Sept.—Reparations. The Prime Minister stated in a proclamation that the Government was not allowing passion and temper to mould foreign policy. Its only criteria would be the nation's security and best interests. Demands for satisfaction from the Turkish Government had been presented, including material reparations, for the outrages at Istanbul. The Cabinet ratified unanimously the negative reply to the British proposals on Cyprus.

19 Sept.—N.A.T.O. Admiral Fechteler, C.-in-C., South European Allied Command, arrived in Athens, having been asked by General Gruenthal to do what he could to mediate between Greece and Turkey, more especially in respect of the anger felt in Greece against the attacks by Turkish gangs on premises occupied by Greek officers in Smyrna; also to persuade Greece to rescind her decision not to participate in N.A.T.O. exercises.

20 Sept.—Silent Protest. Work stopped for half an hour throughout Greece in protest against anti-Greek rioting in Turkey.

21 Sept.—N.A.T.O. The Deputy Premier declared that Greece was contemplating abrogation of the Atlantic Treaty 'as a theoretical possibility but not as a probable action'.

The Government published the Prime Minister's reply to Mr Dulles's message urging a resumption of Greek-Turkish partnership 'without delay', as a continuation of U.S. aid depended on it. Field-Marshal Papagos answered that the message was 'not consistent with the fact that Greece had been provoked and wronged'.

HONG KONG. 3 Sept.—Air Liner Disaster. An official statement said there was no evidence that the sabotage of the Air India liner on 11 April (*see No. 8, pp. 247 and 257*) had been either ordered or directed from Formosa. The statement followed an announcement that

a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Chow Tse-Ming, a Chinese airport cleaner who had helped service the air liner and had since gone to Formosa. A request for Chow's return was being made to Taipeh.

HUNGARY. 1 Sept.—U.S. Note of protest and request for cessation of information activities.

3 Sept.—Appointments. It was announced that Mr Bela Szalai, Minister of Light Industries, had been appointed a secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party, and that Mrs Joszef Nagy, former deputy president of the Government planning office, had been appointed Minister of Light Industries in his place.

5 Sept.—Invitation to Egyptian Prime Minister (*see Egypt*).

7 Sept.—Armed Forces. The Government announced its decision to reduce the armed forces by 20,000 men by the end of the year.

INDIA. 4 Sept.—**Goa.** The All-India Congress committee approved unanimously a resolution admitting that mistakes had been made in the campaign over Goa, regretting the bloodshed caused, and stating that in future no Indian should enter Goa as a *Satyagrahi* or political demonstrator.

Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, denied that India intended to annex Portuguese Indian possessions, and said the end of colonial rule was the only objective. Afterwards the people of the settlements would decide their own future.

5 Sept.—Leaders of the Opposition parties, including the Communists and Praja Socialists, issued a joint statement criticizing the Congress party resolution on Goa.

6 Sept.—Floods. Floods, described as among the worst in Asian history, were reported over a wide area, the worst affected parts being Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa, where heavy damage had been caused.

Foreign Policy. Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, discussing the problem of Goa in the Council of State (Upper House), said he was convinced that in the existing circumstances *satyagraha*, certainly of the mass variety, but also of the individual variety, was undesirable. He could not prophesy when the problem would be solved but he was confident that the various forces at work—national, international, economic, and others—were bringing the solution nearer. He regretted that no clear indication had been given in Pakistan, in regard to Goa, that she was following the anti-colonialist line adopted by the Bandung conference, and said that there had in fact been a tendency in the opposite direction. Mr Nehru rejected any solution of the Goa problem by force on grounds of principle as well as expediency. He said that Goa would naturally and inevitably become part of the Indian Union. They were not, however, pushing her in. What must be done was the removal of Portuguese sovereignty.

Referring to Indo-China, Mr Nehru said that the trouble there arose from the fact that one of the Governments there did not seem to like the idea of accepting the Geneva agreement. This created difficulties for

India (continued)

India and for everyone. India had accepted the chairmanship of the commission on the basis of the agreement. If that were destroyed he did not know what would happen, but developments could hardly be for the good.

Mr Nehru later, in replying to the debate, suggested that the situation in Malaya would be improved if all parties there laid down their arms.

The Council of States unanimously approved the Government's general foreign policy.

7 Sept.—Goa. The Bombay Government issued orders to the police to prevent *satyagrahis* entering Goa and Aman.

8 Sept.—Kashmir. Prem Nath Bazaz, leader in Delhi of the Kashmir Democratic Union and a prominent advocate of a plebiscite in the State, was arrested under the Preventive Detention Act.

10 Sept.—Indian-Pakistan talks on flood control (*see Pakistan*).

12 Sept.—Party Merger. The Fourth Party (successor to the Muslim League) decided unanimously at a special convention in Bombay to merge with the Indian National Congress Party.

Report of Goa frontier incident (*see Goa*).

17 Sept.—Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, speaking in the Lower House, restated the Government's policy on Goa under which the crossing of *satyagraha* into the territory would be prevented and economic and financial sanctions would continue while the Government thought of other peaceful measures to be taken. He said that the Government could be criticized for having allowed the movement on 15 August to take place, and confessed that he himself had not always been clear in his own mind regarding the implications of the *satyagraha* policy.

Mr Nehru declared that Goa was not only a symbol of decadent colonialism; it had become the acid test by which the policies of other countries could be judged. Portuguese domination in Goa could not and must not continue because it had become an affront to civilized humanity, more especially after the brutal and uncivilized behaviour of the Portuguese.

18 Sept.—The Government decided not to issue for the time being permits to foreign correspondents who wished to visit Kashmir.

INDO-CHINA. **1 Sept.**—An attack by Binh Xuyen rebels on a Vietnam cargo ship in the Saigon river was reported. The ship was carrying refugees from Northern Vietnam to Saigon. Seventeen refugees were killed and forty injured. The rebels carried off from the ship 7,000 litres of fuel oil and medical instruments.

11 Sept.—Cambodian Elections. A general election was held in Cambodia in accordance with the Geneva agreements.

12 Sept.—It was announced that the 'Popular Socialist Community' led by the former King Norodom Sihanouk (who abdicated in March in favour of his father) had won all 91 seats in the Cambodian elections. The movement had polled 400,000 votes out of 500,000 votes cast, most of the remainder having gone to the left-wing Democratic Party.

13 Sept.—Cambodia. Government Policy. Prince Norodom said

he w
‘cons
neutr
defen
‘keep
a gen
ing d
sentat
out c

21
offen
2,000
Th
for t
the B
ques
of vi
work

INDO
deleg
arrive
tions
Indo
the g
rang
temp
Sum
exam

INT
inter
Arab
Gen
Coun
a Pal
disclo
of w
Arab
as hi
explor
chang
Abu

12
of th
Saud
Sin
furth
ning

he would not be a member of the new Government but would be its 'constant inspiration'. Their foreign policy would be one of strict neutrality: they would join no international military pact, not even defensive. They did not intend to leave the French Union but would 'keep their place as friends and equals at the round table'. He promised a general amnesty for all political opponents, reforms aimed at 'abolishing dictatorship by Parliament' and assuring better control of representatives by electors, and at cleaning up the Administration and rooting out corruption.

21 Sept.—South Vietnam. The South Vietnam army launched an offensive against Binh Xuyen rebels just south of Saigon, where some 2,000 of them had taken refuge in forests and swamps.

The Prime Minister, Ngo Dinh Diem, issued a statement declining—for the second time—to consult with the North Vietnamese regarding the holding of elections on July 1956. He now said there could be no question of a conference, even less of negotiations, though 'an exchange of views could take place through broadcast statements in the framework of democratic institutions.'

INDONESIA. 13 Sept.—Singapore. Following talks with a Singapore delegation headed by Mr Marshall, the Chief Minister, which had arrived in Jakarta on a goodwill mission, it was learnt that the delegations had agreed that an economic mission from Singapore should go to Indonesia in December and be preceded by experts who would prepare the ground. Indonesia undertook not to discriminate against a wide range of exports from Singapore, particularly textiles, and to lift temporarily a ban on the export to Singapore of slab rubber from Sumatra. The Singapore delegation agreed among other things to examine sympathetically difficulties over currency and payments.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL. 11 Sept.—The international arbitration tribunal set up to arbitrate in the Anglo-Saudi Arabian dispute concerning the Buraimi oasis began its hearings in Geneva. It was presided over by a Belgian judge of the International Court and consisted of four other members—a British, a Saudi Arabian, a Pakistani, and a Cuban. The hearings were not in public, but it was disclosed that Sir Hartley Shawcross, the British advocate, gave details of widespread bribery of local sheikhs and notables by the Saudi Arabians, including the offer of millions of pounds—the figure was put as high as £30 m.—out of the anticipated oil revenues from eventual exploitation of oil in the oasis, with the object of inducing them to change their allegiance from the Sultan of Muscat and the ruler of Abu Dhabi to Saudi Arabia.

12 Sept.—Sir Hartley Shawcross called further evidence in support of the British allegations of breaches of the arbitration arrangements by Saudi Arabia and attempts to change the *status quo*.

Sir Hartley Shawcross charged Saudi Arabia with having committed further breaches of the *status quo* in the Buraimi oasis since the beginning of the hearings. He said that an aircraft had been sent in without

International Arbitration Tribunal (*continued*)

prior notification to the British Government—in itself a breach of the Nice agreement of January—and, more serious, that it flew into the zone ten passengers including a political officer (named Aqeel) of the Saudi Arabian Government. This, he said, was a clear breach of the Notes exchanged on the arbitration agreement. Aqeel was the political officer sent into the zone before the arbitration agreement to bribe local notables to change their allegiance.

A British document was submitted asking the tribunal to declare: (1) that the Saudi Arabian Government should reduce the strength of its police detachment in the zone; (2) that it should cease flying in passengers; (3) that it should remove from office its political officer, Qureishi; and (4) that bribery and gun running were contrary to the agreement.

16 Sept.—Sir Reader Bullard, the British nominated member of the tribunal of five, resigned because he felt the whole proceedings were being completely vitiated by the position and activities of the Saudi Arabian member, Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, who was deputy Foreign Minister of his country. Sir Reader had learnt only the previous day that Yusuf Yasin was himself the Saudi Arabian official in charge of affairs at Buraimi and accepted full responsibility for the conduct of Qureishi (against whom complaints had been made) a member of the Saudi Arabian security service. Moreover, it had now become quite clear that Yusuf Yasin was in effective control of the conduct of the proceedings on behalf of his Government and was representing it on the tribunal rather than acting as an impartial arbitrator. Sir Reader regarded it as essential to any system of arbitration that each member of the tribunal should feel completely at liberty to give any decision he thinks right, including one against his own Government. He feared that the position of the tribunal had been hopelessly compromised by the conduct of Yusuf Yasin and by other distasteful matters which had come to notice, and he did not think that it was any longer in a position to reach a unanimous or judicial conclusion on the matters before it.

The Saudi Arabian official reply to Sir Reader's resignation was a statement deplored that the decision of the tribunal should have been 'paralysed' by it, and expressing a 'firm determination to press for the appointment' by Britain of a new member of the tribunal.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS. 9 Sept.—The Federation began its eighth general assembly in Rome with representatives from twenty-seven countries attending.

Mr Benson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, said that his country's agricultural export policy was based on three principles: to compete fairly on the world market, to be competitive in quality, and to participate in a mutually profitable international trade giving American customers abroad the opportunity to earn dollars to buy American products. He gave a pledge that the United States would not engage in any cut-throat race for markets and would not break or unduly disrupt world markets, but in regard to cotton he said his

Gove
of w
pluse

IRE
Affai
its p
Anyo
Irish
Irela
took
of th
ment
Briti
and c
prob

ISRA
fight
(see

head
and
teen
Israel
durin
very
casu
deep
wou

T
milit
acts

T
forty
Sy

mor
num
Syr

N
the
imm
Mon
the
Prin
imm
rule
twe
abs

Government was concerned with checking the continued accumulation of world stocks and making a start towards an orderly disposal of surpluses on hand.

IRELAND. 6 Sept.—**Partition.** Mr Cosgrave, Minister of External Affairs, speaking in Dublin, said that Ireland could not be united until its people were united 'and that is not going to be done by force'. Anyone who advocates that method is advocating civil war between Irishmen, and anyone who sets Irishmen fighting against Irishmen in Ireland is playing the game of this country's enemies. When people took the law into their own hands the issue became one not so much of the best means of ending partition but whether democratic Government in Ireland was to survive. Irishmen resented the presence of British troops on Irish soil. It undoubtedly aggravated the difficulties and dangers of the problem, but it was wrong to think that the partition problem would be solved if only the British troops were withdrawn.

ISRAEL. 1 Sept.—**Egyptian-Israeli Clashes.** Two Egyptian jet fighters were brought down by Israeli jet fighters over Israeli territory (*see also Egypt*).

An announcement by General Burns from U.N. truce supervision headquarters said that nine days of violence, in which seven Egyptians and eleven Israelis lost their lives and twenty-four Egyptians and nineteen Israelis were wounded, had culminated in the destruction by Israeli forces of a police station and other buildings at Khan Yunis during the night of 31 August. U.N. observers were investigating 'this very serious incident'. From preliminary reports the number of casualties would exceed those enumerated. General Burns expressed deep regret at the loss of life and the hope that his cease-fire proposals would be accepted.

The Government informed General Burns that it would stop all military action against Egypt provided that the Egyptians ceased hostile acts against Israel 'in any form'.

The Israel radio announced that forty Egyptians had been killed and forty wounded in the Khan Yunis raid.

Syria. An army spokesman said that Syrian border posts had fired mortars on Israeli herdsmen two miles north of Lake Huleh, while a number of Syrians had crossed the border and driven the herds into Syria under cover of the fire. None of the Israelis had been injured.

North African Jewry. The Knesset, at a special session to discuss the situation of North African Jewry, passed a resolution declaring immigration to be the only way of ensuring the safety of the Jews in Morocco, and requiring the Government to present a programme for the financing of intensified immigration and absorption. Mr Sharett, Prime Minister, said in answer to Opposition demands for unrestricted immigration that unless immigration remained subject to the existing rules the whole process would be threatened by widening the gap between the numbers entering the country and the numbers that could be absorbed economically. He agreed, however, that the system of selection

Israel (continued)

would not apply where there was evidence that Jews were threatened with extermination, and that a 'certain flexibility' was desirable in the Moroccan emergency. Mr Eshkol, Finance Minister, said the Government's plan to bring in 40,000 North African immigrants during the next year would cost from £70 m. to £75 m. (Israel).

3 Sept.—Appeal for Cease-Fire. General Burns sent to the Egyptian and Israeli Governments a renewed appeal for a cease-fire in which he said that both sides should not only observe strictly a cease-fire but should also issue and enforce positive orders to prevent persons crossing the demarcation line and attacking persons in the other territory, laying mines, or committing other acts of sabotage.

4 Sept.—The army announced that Egyptian saboteurs had blown up a water pipe line about twelve miles from the border at Niznim, north of Ashkelon.

The Government accepted Gen. Burns's appeal but reserved full rights of self-defence. It said in its reply that 'no implication is accepted, or presumably intended, that Israel, like Egypt has been guilty of the acts enumerated'.

Egyptian acceptance of cease-fire (*see Egypt*).

Gaza Cease-Fire. The cease-fire came formally into effect during the afternoon. A few hours later an Israeli patrol crossed the line and in the course of exchanges of fire lost two men killed and one taken prisoner before withdrawing.

5 Sept.—The Government apologized to Egypt through General Burns for the breach of the cease-fire which they said was due to a mistake. The bodies of the killed Israelis were returned across the line with military honours.

7 Sept.—General Burns's report on Gaza tension (*see United Nations*).

Syria. The army reported that Syrians had opened fire on a police patrol on Lake Tiberias.

Jordan. The army also reported that Jordanians had blown up two water pumping stations in the Beissan area and cut telephone wires.

8 Sept.—Security Council meeting and resolution (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

10 Sept.—New Egyptian regulations for shipping entering Gulf of Akaba (*see Egypt*).

12 Sept.—Israeli reaction to United States proposals (*see United States*).

13 Sept.—Gulf of Akaba. The Government addressed to representatives in Israel of maritime nations a memorandum setting out Israeli objections to the new Egyptian regulations requiring vessels wishing to enter the Gulf of Akaba to give seventy-two hours' notice to Egyptian authorities and await permission. The memorandum claimed that the regulations, as they affected passage to the Israeli port of Eilat, violated the Israeli-Egyptian armistice agreement, the U.N. Charter, various Security Council resolutions, and general principles of international law governing freedom of the seas and passage through the straits. The memorandum also quoted an undertaking, given by the

Egyptian Government on 28 January 1950 in reply to United States inquiries after Egyptian occupation of the islands of Tiran and Sanapir, that the passage between the two islands and the Egyptian coast of Sinai 'will remain free as in the past in conformity with international practice and the recognized principles of the law of nations'. The memorandum in conclusion rejected the legality of the Egyptian regulations and stated that Israel was determined 'to exercise and protect the exercise of rights of free passage through this international channel by whatever methods it will see fit'. The memorandum also questioned the sincerity of Egypt's intention to reduce recent tension and revert to observance of the armistice agreement.

21 Sept.—Frontier Incidents. Egyptian statement *re* El Auja (*see Egypt*). General Burns called at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem and asked for the withdrawal of the Israel troops from El Auja and was told they would leave when the Egyptians withdrew two of their military outposts which had been inside the demilitarized zone for some time and on the Israel side of the demarcation line.

ITALY. 9 Sept.—Foreign Minister's talks in London (*see Great Britain*).

JAPAN. 1 Sept.—Foreign Minister's speech in New York (*see United States*).

5 Sept.—Japanese parliamentary delegation in Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*)

7 Sept.—**Espionage.** The police announced the arrest of eighteen alleged North Korean agents.

8 Sept.—**Anglo-Japanese Talks.** The Anglo-Japanese trade talks, which were suspended on 2 August owing to the recall of the British delegation, were resumed.

10 Sept.—**G.A.T.T.** Japan became the thirty-fifth member of G.A.T.T. as a result of a unanimous vote. Fourteen countries, including Britain, India, the Benelux countries, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and France, had invoked article 35 withholding G.A.T.T. privileges, while twenty-four non-G.A.T.T. members were to enjoy G.A.T.T. privileges in dealing with Japan, including Argentina, Korea, Egypt, Siam, the Philippines, and Formosa.

13 Sept.—**Disorders.** Inhabitants at Sunakawa near the American air base at Tachikawa clashed with police in an attempt to resist the requisitioning of their fields and homes for an extension of the base. Three police and three demonstrators were injured but only one arrest was made.

14 Sept.—About sixty people, including eighteen policemen, were hurt during further demonstrations against Japanese surveyors working on the American air base extension at Sunakawa. The police used tear gas and arrested twenty-five people. Trade union officials who had been supporting the demonstrations said they would end the campaign to avoid more casualties but would use other means to oppose the extension of U.S. air bases.

JORDAN. 2 Sept.—**Morocco.** A general strike took place throughout the country as a demonstration of sympathy for Moroccans fighting the

French. In Amman about 2,000 persons attempted to force an entry into the French Embassy but were dispersed by the police.

7 Sept.—Border incident (*see Israel*).

18 Sept.—The Cabinet decided to nationalize the British-owned Cable and Wireless company, which had operated in Jordan under a concession from the Government.

KASHMIR. 20 Sept.—Arrests. Eleven persons were arrested in Srinagar, two of them members of the Constituent Assembly, for activities prejudicial to the security of the State. The arrests were condemned by the secretary of the Plebiscite Front, who said they were resented by the people.

KENYA. 1 Sept.—Reduction of Forces. It was announced that military forces engaged against Mau Mau were being reduced by two British and one African battalion. The decision was made on a military assessment of the situation only.

Sentences on Policemen. Two European police inspectors were sentenced at Nyeri to eighteen months' hard labour for causing grievous bodily harm to an African prisoner who died in custody.

2 Sept.—Emergency Figures. It was announced that since the beginning of the emergency, 9,514 Mau Mau terrorists had been killed, 1,907 captured, and 1,899 surrendered. The figures for 1955 up to 27 August were 1,857 killed, 774 captured, and 1,154 surrendered.

An army spokesman reported disorganization of the gangs and an 'astounding change' among the Kikuyu people, whose co-operation with the security forces had enormously increased.

Agriculture. The first post-war census of the non-African agricultural industry stated that more than 210,000 acres in the European Highlands and Asian-settled areas were not being farmed, including 118 farms of more than 200 acres each. No person responsible for the land could be traced in the colony. The report also stated that the area being grazed could carry twice the existing number of stock.

5 Sept.—Emergency Figures. Figures for the week ended 3 September showed that forty-nine terrorists were killed, nine captured, and 100 suspects detained. One member of the African security forces was killed. Twenty-two surrenders during the week raised the total from the beginning of the emergency to 1,917.

7 Sept.—The report for the month of August said that 291 terrorists were killed, 86 captured, and 577 suspects detained. Three African members of the security forces were killed, and three Europeans and five Africans wounded, all accidentally. Surrenders numbered sixty-two.

KOREA. 10 Sept.—South Korea. Dr Yang Yoo Chan, South Korean Ambassador to the United States, announced in Seoul that the United States had agreed to equip ten South Korean reserve divisions with full infantry equipment. He said this would give South Korea the biggest reserve forces in the non-Communist world.

LEBANON. 1 Sept.—Egyptian-Lebanese communiqué (*see Egypt*).

2 Sept.—Egyptian-Lebanese agreement (*see Egypt*).

5 Sept.—French protest *re* incitements to violence in North Africa (*see France*).

6 Sept.—**Jordan Waters.** Mr Eric Johnston, special envoy of President Eisenhower, had a discussion with the Foreign Minister, Sayed Hamid Frangia, on the distribution of Jordan waters. The Foreign Minister told Mr Johnston that the Government was referring the matter to the Arab League before giving a final answer, and he reminded him that on 12 August the Lebanese Parliament had recommended exploitation of the Hasbani River and its tributaries within Lebanese territory.

A press statement issued by Mr Johnston revealed that a number of important changes had been made in his original proposals in an effort to meet the position of Arab Governments. The new proposals included the construction of a Yarmouk River dam to impound nearly six times as much water as was originally proposed and nearly double the amount proposed at his last meeting with Arab representatives in Beirut. Mr Johnston had told the Lebanese Government that he was ready to include in the plan facilities for the economic use of the Hasbani River to irrigate Lebanese lands in the Hasbani valley.

8 Sept.—**Resignations.** The resignations were announced of M. Hamid Frangia, Foreign Minister, and of M. Pierre Eddeh, Finance Minister.

13 Sept.—Four Ministers resigned after Mr Sami Solh, Prime Minister, had refused a challenge by deputies to a vote of confidence. The Prime Minister later himself resigned after a heated debate over domestic issues.

19 Sept.—**New Government.** Sayed Rachid Karameh formed a Cabinet with nine other Ministers. They included the two former Ministers, Magid Arslan (Defence) and Selim Lahoud (Foreign Affairs).

LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL. 3 Sept.—The seventh congress of the Liberal International, which had been meeting in Lucerne, passed a resolution declaring that so long as Communism was committed to the doctrine of world revolution it constituted an ever-present threat to the way of life and the survival of the free world. It appealed to the western Powers not to abandon fundamental principles of justice and freedom in their negotiations with the east; it warned public opinion that regardless of international political fluctuations 'the price of liberty is eternal vigilance', and declared that the fight against the subversive forces of Communism in the free countries 'must be continued with unabated energy'.

LONDON TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE ON EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND CYPRUS. 1 Sept.—A communiqué was issued summarizing the three opening statements of the chief delegates. It said that Mr Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, had emphasized that the

London Tripartite Conference (*continued*)

conference was between friends and allies whose unity was vital to the free world, and that current differences, though centred on Cyprus, threatened allied harmony over a much wider field, and that the British Government therefore considered that the problems facing them, including Cyprus, should be embraced in a wider consideration of political and defence questions in the eastern Mediterranean. Cyprus was 'the hinge of the North Atlantic and Middle Eastern defence systems' and to discharge her Middle East commitments, including those under the Turco-Iraqi pact, the Anglo-Iraqi agreement, the Anglo-Jordanian alliance, and the Tripartite Declaration, Britain needed not merely a base but the possession and use of the whole island. The British Government was determined to maintain law and order in Cyprus. It had sought to promote self-government, and a serious responsibility lay on those who had caused violence and obstructed democratic evolution. But for this, elected representatives of the Cyprus Government might be taking part in the conference. Self-government was the first aim. Britain would abandon neither her interests and responsibilities nor those for which she was trustee. But she would seek through conciliation a settlement which would meet British requirements and the special circumstances of Cyprus.

Mr Stefanopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister, said that Greece recognized the need for Britain's presence in Cyprus to meet her obligations in the area and for Greece's own security interests. But he maintained that the question of sovereignty did not prejudice and was not bound up with questions of defence, and he pointed to the establishment of N.A.T.O. bases on various territories without regard to the question of sovereignty. He strongly emphasized that the military and defensive value of the British base in Cyprus would be enhanced by a change from ill feeling to unqualified co-operation which could only be achieved by the grant of the right of self-determination. Greece did not claim the right to decide by herself the future of Cyprus, but she denied that right to any third party because it was the exclusive prerogative of the Cypriot people. The Greek Government's sole endeavour had been to secure for Cypriots their right to self-determination within a reasonably short period during which Cyprus would be given self-government. Greece repudiated all use of violence and was willing to subscribe to any guarantee the British Government might desire concerning its base and to any guarantee Turkey might desire concerning the Turkish minority in Cyprus.

Mr Zorlu, Turkish Foreign Minister, recalled that Cyprus had been transferred to British administration in 1878 in return for a British commitment to assist Turkey in case of Russian aggression. The final cession to Britain under the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 was made on condition that the inhabitants became British if they did not opt for Turkish nationality. Hence Cyprus had been exclusively a matter of concern for Turkey and Britain, as all the signatories, including Greece, had recognized. Any change in the status of Cyprus would be a modification of the Lausanne Treaty and of the whole political settlement in the

area based on the abandonment of Greek expansionist policy. It would create a number of grave questions which would also enable Turkey to put forward certain demands.

Turkey regarded the Cyprus question as a British domestic issue, but if a change was in question Cyprus should revert to Turkey. Strategically the vital interests of Turkey made it imperative that it should belong either to Turkey or a country which was as closely interested in the fate of Turkey's eastern neighbours. In case of war Turkey could be supplied only through her southern ports and whoever controlled Cyprus was in a position to control those ports. The principle of self-determination, which most international lawyers agreed often lent itself to exploitation, could not prevail over historical, geographical, strategic, and security requirements. It was a noble principle but must not be allowed to become 'an element of injustice, insecurity, and trouble'. Before self-government Cyprus needed tranquillity in which clerics refrained from indulging in politics. Then the guiding principle should be the granting of 'full equality for the two groups' in Cyprus. Mr Zorlu concluded by stating that Turkey was extremely eager to maintain friendship and co-operation with Greece and hoped her allies, acting in the same spirit, would appreciate her position.

6 Sept.—British Proposals. Mr Macmillan submitted new proposals for Cyprus to the conference. His statement, which was published on 7 September, began by saying that, in spite of important differences of opinion, all three delegations were agreed on the overriding importance of maintaining their friendship and co-operation and the ties binding them in alliance, in recognizing the key strategic position of Cyprus and the vital contribution of the British military headquarters and base in the island to the maintenance of peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, and in desiring to further the welfare of the Cypriot population, to put an end to acts of violence in Cyprus, and to restore harmony between all sections of its population. The statement then proposed: (1) The introduction of a new and liberal constitution providing for an Assembly with an elected majority, a proportionate quota of seats being reserved for the Turkish community; the progressive transfer to Cypriot Ministers, responsible to the Assembly, of all Government departments except Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Public Security, which would be reserved to the Governor, with proper safeguards for the integrity and independence of the public service including the reservation of a proportion of ministerial portfolios for the Turkish community; a Cypriot Chief Minister to head the Administration to be chosen by the Assembly and approved by the Governor. (2) The setting up by the conference of a special tripartite committee to examine detailed British proposals for new constitutional instruments in Cyprus and to consider suitable guarantees for the interests of the communities in Cyprus and methods for their implementation, also possibly any suggestions for the future benefit of the Cypriot population from the point of view of the close links with the United Kingdom, Greece, and Turkey; for example, questions concerning the status and rights of Cypriots within those

London Tripartite Conference (continued)

three countries. It was suggested that the committee might, after completing its initial tasks, continue in being as a centre for discussing problems arising out of self-government which had defied solution in Cyprus itself. (3) That, in view of an unfortunate divergence of view between the three delegations in regard to the future international status of Cyprus, the conference should record its inability to agree on this aspect of the problem and should agree that each Government should retain its position taken up at the conference and that it be recognized that their co-operation over the introduction of self-government should in no way invalidate their respective attitudes to sovereignty. (4) That the conference be called again on the establishment of the new constitution in order that the military and political problems of the eastern Mediterranean, including the situation in Cyprus, might be again discussed. It was to be hoped that elected Cypriot representatives would be associated with this second conference. In the meantime the special tripartite committee would serve as a standing instrument of consultation between the three Governments.

7 Sept.—It was announced that the conference had been suspended. The announcement said that the Greek Foreign Minister had made an 'interim reply' to the British Foreign Secretary's statement, and the Turkish Foreign Minister had made a 'full and definitive reply' on behalf of his Government.

A statement was issued giving two questions put at the conference to the British Foreign Minister by the Turkish Foreign Minister and Mr Macmillan's replies.

The first question was whether the British Government intended to maintain in the present and in the future the right of sovereignty on the island of Cyprus devolved upon Great Britain by the Treaty of Lausanne. In his reply Mr Macmillan said that Britain had accepted Cyprus as a trust in 1878 to meet certain strategic and political conditions. These conditions had 'reproduced themselves with melancholy and monotonous iteration and indeed are present today in a far greater degree than ever before. Therefore, while we cannot look into the future at a very great distance, we cannot foresee conditions enabling us to abandon in one direction or another the trust we undertook and which we must still carry out.' On 30 August he had stated that British sovereignty over Cyprus was beyond dispute and had explained why H.M. Government regarded it as essential that the United Kingdom should remain in possession of Cyprus to carry out her obligations in the eastern Mediterranean and in the Middle East. Nothing had since occurred to modify that view and there was no prospect of a change in the foreseeable future.

Mr Zorlu's second question was whether, if the U.K. Government was determined to maintain sovereignty over the island, it accepted for the present or the future any principle of self-determination which might ultimately lead to the independence of the island or its accession to another country.

Mr Macmillan had replied that his Government did not accept the

principle of self-determination as one of universal application: exceptions must be made in view of geographical, traditional, historical, strategical, and other considerations.

8 Sept.—Mr Stefanopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister, in a statement to the press, emphasized that Greece had never asked for the annexation of Cyprus, but merely that Cypriots 'be allowed to exercise the right of self-determination after a reasonable period of self-government'. He said Greece would carry on the fight to secure recognition of that right.

9 Sept.—Mr Rossides, delegate in London of the pro-Greek national movement in Cyprus, issued a statement strongly criticizing the calling of the conference, which had been not merely useless but harmful in having led to Turkish attacks on Greeks and to an acute conflict between Greece and Turkey. The issue of self-determination had been by-passed and the constitutional proposals were no different from those made in 1948 and rejected by all the population except the Turks.

MALAYA. 1 Sept.—Singapore. Representatives of the striking city council workers signed an agreement for a return to work the following day. Most of their pay claims were conceded.

4 Sept.—Terrorism. Communist terrorists held up twenty-seven lorries at Simpang Renggam, South Johore, and after distributing Communist literature burnt the lorries, which were valued at £12,000.

A Communist terrorist gave himself up to the authorities after having shot dead Phant Pitt, a terrorist leader in South Johore.

5 Sept.—Three members of the Malay Regiment were killed and four wounded when a patrol was ambushed by Communist terrorists in Perak.

8 Sept.—Amnesty Offer. The High Commissioner, Sir Donald Macgillivray, broadcast the offer of an amnesty to the Communists under which all those who came in and surrendered would not be prosecuted for any offence connected with the emergency and committed under Communist direction 'either before this date or in ignorance of this declaration'. He said there would be no general ceasefire, but security forces would be on the alert to help those who wished to respond to the offer. All those who surrendered would be investigated, and any who showed that they genuinely intended to be loyal to the Government and give up their Communist activities would be helped to regain their normal position in society. Others would have their liberty restricted but requests to go to China would be given consideration. The substance of the message was repeated by the Chief Minister in a message of his own to his people.

9 Sept.—R.A.F. aircraft began dropping over the jungle millions of leaflets announcing the amnesty offer and explaining the locality of 'safe areas' where Communists might surrender.

11 Sept.—The ambushing and wounding of a Chinese home guard in west Johore was reported.

12 Sept.—The first Australian troops began arriving in Malaya.

A Government statement said that a patrol distributing surrender leaflets in the Pahang jungle was fired on by terrorists who ignored the patrol's call to surrender and continued firing as they ran away.

Malaya (continued)

13 Sept.—Visit of Singapore Chief Minister to Indonesia (*see Indonesia*).

15 Sept.—**Amnesty Offer.** It was announced that only five terrorists had surrendered since the amnesty offer of 8 September.

17 Sept.—The Sultan of Johore, speaking on the occasion of his diamond jubilee as Sultan, reproved his people for their apathy towards political murder by Communist terrorists and for their readiness to 'clamour for freedom and independence'.

Abdul Rahman, president of the United Malays National Organization, informed the Sultan in a letter that he and his political associates were withdrawing from the remaining celebrations because his speech had been an attack on the alliance and its policy of winning independence for Malaya.

MALTA. **11 Sept.**—Ten persons, including Dr Camilleri, former Minister of Industry and Commerce, were injured when Labour Party supporters threw stones at the platform at a Nationalist party meeting in Valetta called to protest against the integration of Malta with Britain. The meeting broke up in disorder. (The Nationalists were in favour of transfer of Maltese affairs to the Commonwealth Relations Office.)

Dr Borg Olivier, leader of the Nationalist Party, sent a letter to the Governor accusing the Commissioner of Police of failing to take action to prevent disorder during the meeting in spite of the fact that he (Dr Olivier) had personally brought to his notice that 'Labour Party hooligans' were creating disorder by hurling stones and displaying Labour Party placards etc. Dr Olivier said that under these conditions the maintenance of order was jeopardized and the democratic system rendered precarious, and he asked for an impartial public inquiry.

19 Sept.—Opening of round table conference (*see Great Britain*).

21 Sept.—Mr Mintoff's statement to the conference in London (*see Great Britain*).

MOROCCO. **2 Sept.**—General Boyer de la Tour, French Resident-General, while visiting the Oued Zem region, received from 259 Moroccan notables at Boujad a written testimonial expressing 'immense sorrow' for the disorders of 20 August and denouncing all those who sought to stir up Franco-Moroccan enmity.

Despatch of General Catroux to ex-Sultan in Madagascar (*see France*).

4 Sept.—Visit of Nationalist leaders to ex-Sultan (*see France*).

Si Berrada, a leading textile merchant and a well-known moderate nationalist, was shot dead in Casablanca.

5 Sept.—Following a call on Sultan Moulay ben Arafa by the Resident-General, a statement was issued at the palace saying that the Sultan had reaffirmed his conviction of the 'divine character of his mission' and his determination not to lay it down except with his life.

In Casablanca police arrested twenty-five alleged members of a

terrorist cell including four who were said to have confessed responsibility for the bomb outrage on Bastille Day, 14 July.

A French corporal on guard duty in the New Medina was battered to death with a paving stone and another soldier gravely wounded by a terrorist who escaped with the arms of the dead corporal.

7 Sept.—The French authorities announced the formation of 'temporary protection units' consisting of armed civilians to reinforce the army and police in static guard duties. Europeans and Moroccans between the ages of twenty and twenty-five became liable to conscription for short periods of service. It was stated that Moroccans would not compose more than one-third of any unit.

Fifteen Jewish shopkeepers were injured, three of them seriously, in a riot in a village near Marrakesh.

Istiqlal Statement. The executive committee of the Istiqlal Party, at the conclusion of a meeting in Rome, announced that negotiations between Moroccans and French would be impossible unless proper legal conditions in Morocco were first restored. Morocco had been outside the law since the removal of Sultan ben Yussef on 20 August 1953. The party would accept a provisional solution anticipating the constitution of a council of regency only if two conditions were met: (1) that the establishment of a council of regency conformed to the will of Sultan ben Yussef who must be enabled to express himself freely and consult with whomever he desired; and (2) that the council should not include any of those who took part in the 'plot' of 20 August 1953. The statement added that the provisional solution should be treated only as a means of solving the fundamental Franco-Moroccan problem, and that this could never be realized by administrative, social, and economic reforms but only through a new treaty, negotiated by a representative Moroccan Government formed in a legal setting, to replace the 1912 treaty. The participation of the Istiqlal in such a Government would be dependent upon a sincere declaration by the French Government of its intentions on (1) 'respecting the indivisibility of Moroccan sovereignty and territorial integrity', and (2) 'realization of the Moroccan people's aspirations for liberty and independence, through a solemn undertaking assumed in the fullest freedom by both parties'. On these assumptions the committee would have meetings in Madagascar with Sultan ben Yussef.

8 Sept.—A grenade was thrown at a French police van in Casablanca, gravely wounding three French policemen. The police responded with fire, killing five Moroccans and wounding three.

Spokesmen of the Democratic Independence Party and of the Union Marocaine du Travail indignantly denied allegations of the French police that the massacres in the Oued Zem region had been 'carefully prepared' by their members and by those of the Istiqlal. An Istiqlal spokesman repeated his party's demand for an inquiry.

9 Sept.—Two members of the Democratic Independence Party left Paris for Madagascar to see the ex-Sultan.

11 Sept.—Trade Unions. A decree was announced granting to Moroccans the same right to form trade unions as Europeans.

Morocco (continued)

12 Sept.—Announcement of new French policy for Morocco (*see France*).

A statement was issued from the Sultan's palace affirming the Sultan's intention of 'remaining on the throne so long as God has not decided otherwise'.

14 Sept.—Terrorists threw a grenade into a Jewish shop in Agadir, injuring six people, one seriously.

Several hundred Europeans demonstrated at Meknès outside the headquarters of General Miquel, interim commander of French forces, in protest against his reported transfer to Tunisia.

A crowd of at least 700, including a large proportion of civil servants, gathered in Rabat to witness the presentation to the Resident-General by the local leader of *Présence Française* of a protest against the appointment of M. Manet as political councillor, on the ground that he was a member of the staff of M. July, 'who is responsible for the disastrous policy which has drenched North Africa with blood'.

15 Sept.—Spokesmen of the two nationalist parties who had been having talks with the ex-Sultan in Madagascar said they had found themselves in full agreement and would agree to the Grand Vizier, El Mokri, being a member of the proposed council of guardians. The Istiqlal spokesman added a claim for two-fifths of the places in the future Moroccan Government.

16 Sept.—Recall of Resident-General (*see France*).

Sixteen Europeans were wounded in Fez and six in Casablanca by terrorist bomb attacks.

17 Sept.—M. Pierre Montel, chairman of the National Assembly's Defence Committee, who was inspecting military dispositions, visited Sultan Ben Arafa and informed him that the French Government was not representative of France as a whole in urging his withdrawal and that a majority of Frenchmen were on his side.

NEPAL. **2 Sept.**—**Dr Singh.** Dr K. I. Singh, the rebel leader who fled to China and Tibet in 1952 after an abortive revolt, was handed over with twenty-seven followers by Chinese officials on the Tibetan border.

11 Sept.—Dr Singh and his followers were granted the royal pardon on submission of a petition promising that they would not adopt violence in future and pledging loyalty to the throne.

NETHERLANDS. **20 Sept.**—**The Budget.** The Finance Minister presented the Budget for 1956 to Parliament, showing expenditure at 6,682 m. guilders (say £660 m.), of which 6,102 m. would be covered by revenue.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. **8 Sept.**—**Greco-Turkish Tension.** On the initiative of the Secretary-General, Lord Ismay, the council of permanent representatives met to study the recent events in Greece and Turkey. It was understood that the Turkish

representative gave an assurance that his Government had taken measures to prevent any further disorders.

10 Sept.—It was announced at S.H.A.P.E. that a new South European task force was being set up in Northern Italy. It would consist of about 5,000 men, mostly American troops formerly in Austria, and would be under Southern European Land Forces Command.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. 8 Sept.—Ecuador-Peru Border Dispute. The Ecuadorian Ambassador to the Organization of American States accused Peru of massing 20,000 to 30,000 troops near the western end of the frontier in the provinces of El Oro and Loja. The Peruvian representative in the O.A.S. denied this and accused Ecuador of buying unnecessary quantities of arms.

9 Sept.—The O.A.S. announced that representatives of the United States, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina (the four guarantors of the 1942 Ecuador-Peru treaty), meeting in Rio de Janeiro, had agreed to send a joint military commission to investigate immediately the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

PAKISTAN. 2 Sept.—Government Programme. Chaudhri Mohammad Ali, Prime Minister, said in Karachi that the supreme need of the day was national unity and political stability, and that the highest priority must therefore be given to the framing of a constitution which would enshrine Islamic ideals and be acceptable to the majority of both wings of Pakistan. The security and stability of the Middle East and of south-east Asia were essential to the maintenance of Pakistan's security and stability, and they would continue to work in close accord with their friends and allies to build up defensive strength. The Government would continue to strengthen Pakistan's ties with the Muslim world. They condemned colonialism and would lend full support to the cause of freedom and self-determination and press for a satisfactory solution of the problems of Morocco, Algeria, and the Palestine Arabs. The Government wished to be on terms of friendship with their neighbours and would endeavour to settle all outstanding questions peacefully and honourably. Of these Kashmir was by far the most important, and he proposed to call a conference of party leaders, including the leaders of Azad Kashmir, during the current month to work out a national plan for a solution of the problem. He asked leaders of a *satyagraha* youth movement to take into account his statement about a conference before starting on a *satyagraha* march into Kashmir planned for 15 September.

4 Sept.—Karachi newspapers published an announcement by the Karachi district magistrate, Mr Z. A. Hashmi, banning the assembly of more than four people and the carrying of weapons for a month. The announcement said that a 'state of tension exists among the people of Karachi which endangers public peace and tranquillity'.

6 Sept.—Floods. Serious floods causing heavy damage were reported in east Pakistan.

7 Sept.—East Pakistan. The Chief Minister of East Pakistan, Abu Hussain Sarkar, announced that his Cabinet would be expanded to

Pakistan (continued)

fourteen to include nine new Ministers, including three representatives of the minority community.

10 Sept.—Indian-Pakistan Joint Flood Control. Indian and Pakistan experts in flood control met in Karachi to discuss joint action to bring the floods under control.

11 Sept.—Kashmir. The Prime Minister, Chawdhri Mohammed Ali, addressing a public meeting in Karachi, repeated Pakistan's demand for a free and unfettered plebiscite in Kashmir. He said that if Pakistan were united it would be comparatively easy to find a solution.

17 Sept.—Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested on attempting to enter Baluchistan in defiance of an order forbidding him to do so. (Since his release on 17 July he had been making speeches against the amalgamation of the states and provinces of West Pakistan except after a referendum).

19 Sept.—New Governor-General. Mr Ghulam Mohammed, the Governor-General, resigned for reasons of health and was succeeded by the acting Governor-General, Major-General Iskander Mirza, as from 6 October.

PERSIA. **5 Sept.—Soviet Advances.** It was learned that the Soviet invitation to the presidents of both houses of Parliament to visit Moscow had been extended by the Soviet Ambassador to twelve senators and members of the Majlis. It was also learned that Moscow broadcasts in Persian had offered to the Government the services of Soviet agricultural and other experts, and had condemned 'attempts by certain Powers' to involve Persia in a Middle East defence pact.

11 Sept.—Tehran Radio announced that Parliament had accepted the Soviet invitation to send a delegation of fourteen to Russia.

13 Sept.—Ending of Afghanistan-Pakistan flag dispute (*see Afghanistan*).

15 Sept.—Afghanistan. The Prime Minister announced in the Constituent Assembly that relations with Afghanistan had improved. Both Governments had undertaken to eschew all propaganda calculated to breed hatred and incite violence against each other. As a gesture of goodwill and courtesy the Government had asked Dr Khan Sahib to raise the Afghan flag at the royal Afghan consulate in Peshawar. The ceremony had taken place that day.

16 Sept.—Great Britain. The Cabinet decided that, in view of concessions by Britain for Persian exports, British goods should enjoy the favourable tariffs already in force between Persia and the U.S.A. under Persia's trade agreement.

19 Sept.—Turkey. The President of Turkey, Mr Bayar, arrived in Tehran on an official visit, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Mr Zorlu.

PERU. **8 Sept. et seq.**—Ecuador-Peru border dispute (*see Organization of American States*).

PHILIPPINES. 7 Sept.—U.S.-Philippines trade agreement (*see United States*).

POLAND. 4 Sept.—**Armed Forces.** Warsaw Radio announced that Poland's armed forces would be reduced by 47,000 men before 20 December.

10 Sept.—Warsaw Radio announced that Mr Hanke, a former Minister of the Polish Government in exile in London, had returned to Poland.

PORtUGAL. 12 Sept.—Report of Goa frontier incident (*see Goa*).

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 5 Sept.—**Nyasaland Ordinance.** The Nyasaland Ordinance, with twenty-five amendments, passed through all stages in the Nyasaland Legislative Council. The Bill set up a commission to divide the country into six electoral areas, and provided that a voters' roll of non-Africans would be drawn up for the first free elections in 1956. The Bill also specified the method of election for Africans through provincial councils. It reconstituted the Legislative Council to provide for twelve official Government members, six non-African elected members, and five African elected members.

During the second reading debate the Asian unofficial member protested against the Bill's qualifications for non-African voters which he claimed would debar many of those born in Nyasaland from voting. He said that Africans wanted only the ruling race (Europeans) to share in the rule of Nyasaland.

6 Sept.—**Northern Rhodesia. Copperbelt Dispute.** The Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines rejected a claim by the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union for a wage increase of 6s. 8d. a shift.

10 Sept.—**African Advancement.** The Rhodesian Selection Trust and the European Mineworkers' Union issued an agreed statement of policy on African advancement which was similar to the union's agreement with the Anglo-American group except for the omission of the veto clause giving the union the right to veto the transfer of further categories from the European to the African schedule. It said that the R.S.T. group of companies confirmed its desire for a solution of the problem which would safeguard the legitimate interests and well-being of its European employees while providing for the reasonable aspirations of all other employees. The Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union had indicated its desire to make reasonable concessions and its intention not to withhold unreasonably its consent to any scheme for African advancement not conflicting with its desire to ensure reasonable prospects for European employees. Both parties were convinced that the only solution which would ensure harmonious progress was one achieved by goodwill, good faith, and agreement between them.

11 Sept.—The president of the European Mineworkers' Union in Northern Rhodesia, Mr Clarke, resigned because he considered that the Union should have been prepared to concede more jobs to Africans.

SAAR FREE TERRITORY. **2 Sept.**—Dr Adenauer on the Saar (*see Germany*).

4 Sept.—The three pro-German parties organized themselves into a German *Heimatbund* or national association and issued an appeal to all Germans to hold firm to their fatherland, maintain German culture in the Saar, fight against any falsification of the will of the people, and work for a true Franco-German understanding based on a fair solution of the Saar problem.

6 Sept.—It was learned that the (pro-German) Christian Democratic Party of the Saar had sent to the French and Federal German Governments a questionnaire relating to the future status of the Saar and its inhabitants in the event of the European statute being accepted.

7 Sept.—**Resignation.** The resignation was announced of Dr Senf, Finance Minister. No reason was given.

18 Sept.—The Christian Democratic Party confirmed its opposition to the European statute for the Saar.

SAUDI ARABIA. **11 Sept. et seq.**—Arbitration of dispute with Britain over Buraimi oasis (*see International Arbitration Tribunal*).

SOUTH AFRICA. **9 Sept.**—**Apartheid.** Mr Strijdom, Prime Minister, speaking in Johannesburg, said 'We are convinced that the elimination of racial division here can have but one result, and that is the death and end of the white race.' Apartheid was, he said, the only practical policy which would ensure the survival of the white race and yet permit non-Europeans to develop in their own areas according to their own way of life. All the Union expected of other countries was a sympathetic approach—that they should see South African problems from the South African point of view and allow the Union to tackle them in a way which was best for all concerned.

13 Sept.—Mr Strijdom, Prime Minister, opening the Free State Nationalist Party congress in Bloemfontein, deprecated a suggestion that sanctions should be used to bring about the incorporation in the Union of the High Commission territories (Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland). He said such action would be out of place and ill-advised. The Union and British Governments were friendly Governments, and there could be no question of hostile or unfriendly action. It was a matter for friendly negotiations. But he reiterated that it was clearly the intention of the South Africa Act that the territories should be handed over to the Union and that the Government would not abandon what was clearly the intention of the four Governments and the Union Government after that, as well as of the British Government and Parliament—the bodies who had approved and adopted the South Africa Act.

Speaking on a motion before the congress that a referendum on a republic should be held as soon as possible after the 1958 general election, Mr Strijdom said he thought it would be unwise for the party to bind itself to a particular date. A setback would do the cause tremendous harm and therefore it should be left to the Government to

decide when the time was propitious. Mr Strijdom said that the type of republic envisaged was a democratic republic modelled on the old republics of the Free State and Transvaal.

SUDAN. 1 Sept.—Two officers and fifty-seven men from among the mutineers in the Torit area returned to Torit and surrendered.

2 Sept.—It was announced that eighty-seven of some 300 mutineers of the Sudan Defence Force had so far surrendered to loyal troops in eastern Equatoria province. Two district commissioners had been found dead in the towns of Yet and Miridi.

An eye witness account of the mutiny at Torit said that on 20 August the majority of northerners took refuge in the district headquarters. On the refusal of the police to open the storehouses the mutineers had machine-gunned all the women and children and all but ten of the men through the windows. The ten had been forced to bury the victims.

5 Sept.—Ismail el Azhary, Prime Minister, replying at a press conference to criticisms that the Government had been dilatory in dealing with the mutiny, said that the Government had no wish to conduct a fighting campaign; its intention was to apply the law fairly and justly. The trouble was a mutiny, not a conflict between north and south, and southern hatred of northerners had been much exaggerated.

Speaking of the need for a Sudanese air force, he said a Government representative had left for London to buy civil and military planes, and nineteen Sudanese were already being trained as pilots.

11 Sept.—It was learned that so far only four officers, 144 men, and eight enlisted boys had surrendered in the Torit area, while 350 men and boys of the Equatoria Corps from Torit were still missing. No opposition however was being encountered by Sudan Defence Force units in regaining control of areas formerly controlled by the mutineers.

17 Sept.—The board of inquiry into the meeting began its hearings in Khartoum.

SYRIA. 1 Sept.—The Prime Minister, Sabri el Essali, announced that the army had been alerted because of Israeli-Egyptian tension.

Israeli-Syrian border incident (*see Israel*).

5 Sept.—French protest *re* incitements to violence in North Africa (*see France*).

6 Sept.—**Israel.** Sayed Shukri Kuwatli, speaking at his inauguration as President, said that a struggle was flaring up between Egypt and Israel which was the struggle of the Arab nations as a whole. Every Arab Government and individual should help Egypt and repel Jewish attacks.

Government Resignation. The Government of Sabri Assali resigned.

7 Sept.—Israeli report of border incident (*see Israel*).

13 Sept.—**New Government.** The Prime Minister, Said Ghazzi, formed a Government consisting of four Sha'ab (People's) Party members, two members of the constitutional bloc, two members of the democratic bloc, four independents, and one member of the Arab liberation movement founded by the former President, Brigadier

Syria (continued)

Shishakly. The Nationalist and Arab Ba'ath (Renaissance) socialist parties had declined to join. Said Ghazzi retained the Foreign Ministry.

17 Sept.—French protest against hostile broadcasts (*see France*).

THAILAND. **20 Sept.**—**Political Parties.** The House of Assembly passed the Bill authorizing the establishment of political parties, after registration with the Home Ministry.

TUNISIA. **13 Sept.**—The Prime Minister, M. Tahar Ben Ammar, submitted his Government's resignation to the Bey.

M. Roger Seydoux was nominated by the French Government as first High Commissioner in Tunis.

The Secretary-General of the Néo Destour Party, M. Salah ben Yussef, returned to Tunis after two and a half years' voluntary exile.

14 Sept.—The Bey asked M. Tahar ben Amar to form a new Government.

17 Sept.—The Bey approved the new Government formed by M. Tahar ben Amar. It was composed entirely of Tunisians and contained five members of the Neo-Destour Party, one Socialist, and one member of the Tunisian Jewish community among its twelve members.

21 Sept.—The Bey proclaimed an end to the state of siege, which had lasted continuously since September 1939.

TURKEY. **1 Sept. et seq.**—**London Tripartite Conference on Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus, q.v.**

5 Sept.—Explosion at Turkish Consulate in Salonika (*see Greece*).

6 Sept.—**Anti-Greek Riots.** Anti-Greek rioting broke out in Istanbul and Izmir (Smyrna) following the news of the outrage in Salonika. In Istanbul hundreds of Greek-owned shops were wrecked and looted, buildings were set on fire, and more than twenty—nearly all—of the Greek Orthodox churches were entirely or partially destroyed. In Izmir the Greek church was looted and houses of Greek officers set on fire. In Ankara a crowd of several thousand marched towards the Greek Embassy but were dispersed with tear gas.

The President declared martial law in Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir, and called a special session of the Grand National Assembly for **12 September**.

7 Sept.—A Government statement described the disorders as 'a Communist plot', expressed grave regret for damage to Greek property, promised speedy compensation, and gave an assurance that all necessary measures were being taken to restore order.

The President again declared martial law in Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir. Fifty-seven casualties were reported at Izmir.

Greek protests to Turkey and to N.A.T.O. (*see Greece*).

8 Sept.—Refusal of Greece and Turkey to allow their ships to call at each other's ports (*see Greece*).

Meeting of N.A.T.O. council (*see North Atlantic Treaty Organization*).

9 Sept.—Greek protest and reports concerning riots (*see Greece*). Ankara Radio reported that 2,124 persons had been arrested in connection with the anti-Greek riots.

10 Sept.—It was announced that the Minister of the Interior, Mr Namik Gedik, had resigned and that the director-general of security and the chief of the Istanbul police had been replaced.

12 Sept.—Apology to Greece and promise of compensation (*see Greece*).

The Grand National Assembly approved a Government proposal that martial law in Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir be prolonged for six months. Government spokesmen expressed regret for the riots of 6 September.

14 Sept.—President Tito on Greek-Turkish relations (*see Yugoslavia*).

UGANDA. **3 Sept.**—**Bunyoro Agreement.** The Governor of Uganda and the Omukama of the Bunyoro signed the new U.K.-Bunyoro agreement replacing that of 1933 (*see No. 10, p. 333*).

Buganda Government. The Katikiro-designate of Buganda, Mr Mikaeeri Kintu, announced his list of five Ministers which had been approved by the Governor. The three senior members were all *saza* (county) chiefs. Of the five, one was a Roman Catholic, one a Muslim, and the others Protestants.

5 Sept.—**Uganda Legislative Council.** In the elections for the first elected Baganda members of the Uganda Legislative Council by the Buganda electoral college, four members of the Uganda National Congress and a Roman Catholic Mujanda priest were elected.

14 Sept.—**Protectorate Government.** The Governor completed the Protectorate Government with the appointment of two Baganda Ministers: Mr Lule, Minister of Rural Development, and Mr Kironde, assistant Minister of Social Services. (Other Ministers were announced on 30 July.)

UNITED NATIONS

7 Sept.—**Egyptian-Israeli Tension.** The United Nations published a report of General Burns, Chief of Staff of the Palestine truce supervisory organization, on the recent incidents in the Gaza area. The report, after analysing the outbreak of violence which began on 22 August, said that it had been impossible to secure the final agreement of Egypt and Israel to any of the measures he had proposed for reducing tension, and proposed, as the only effective way of avoiding further incidents, that a physical barrier be constructed along the demarcation line and that defensive positions and motorized patrols be kept at least 500 metres from the line on either side.

The report disclosed that on 31 August six United Nations military observers and three other United Nations officials had been detained for several hours by the Israelis in Beersheba and its vicinity and were only released after a protest had been made to the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

United Nations (*continued*)**Disarmament Commission Sub-Committee**

9 Sept.—It was learned that during the second week of meetings both the British and United States delegates—Mr Nutting and Mr Stassen—had told the Russians that their Governments were not prepared to accept an immediate and unconditional ban on the production of nuclear weapons, nor to submit the possible use of nuclear weapons against sudden aggression to veto by the Security Council.

General Assembly

20 Sept.—The tenth session of the Assembly opened. A U.S. motion that there be no change in the Chinese representation in the United Nations was supported by the British delegate, but opposed by the Soviet delegation and those of India and Burma. It was approved by 42 votes to 12, and a further motion asking for priority to be accorded to the substantive one was approved by 41 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions.

21 Sept.—The steering committee, by 7 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, decided not to recommend to the Assembly to consider the Cyprus question.

International Monetary Fund and World Bank

12 Sept.—The annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the I.M.F. and the World Bank opened in Istanbul. The annual reports of the two bodies were published.

Mr Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, announced that the Bank hoped to start the new International Finance Corporation in January 1956 with an authorized capital of \$100 m.

Mr Humphrey U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, said the new Corporation offered a workable scheme for private enterprise. United States policy was to further the healthy development of trade in every reasonable way.

13 Sept.—It was revealed during discussion of the annual report that the President of the Bank had proposed to members who were also members of the European Payments Union that they should release, in the same proportion as their original subscription to the Bank, enough of the 18 per cent that could be paid in the country's currency to establish a pool equivalent to \$50 m. He proposed that this \$50 m. would be transferable within the E.P.U.

The representatives of Federal Germany, Austria, and Denmark agreed to participate, and the French Finance Minister, M. Pfleimlin, promised his sympathetic consideration provided it was a joint effort. Mr Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he thought Mr Black would be right to ask for more than 18 per cent particularly from countries with a favourable balance, but he said the United Kingdom could not possibly undertake further releases at the moment.

14 Sept.—Mr Louw, South African Finance Minister, made a strong plea for an increase in the price of gold.

British Policy. Mr Butler told the conference that he had made clear that his Government did not contemplate any early move on any

aspects of the exchange front. The British internal and competitive position must first be strengthened. Thus, no decision had been taken on the timing of the convertibility of sterling nor upon the nature of the exchange arrangements after that date. It was clearly a time when inflation must be watched and measures taken to curb it. Commenting on Mr Louw's proposal for an increase in the price of gold, Mr Butler said that, provided the right moment were chosen, an increase in the value of existing gold reserves would make it easier for the world to ensure that temporary balance of payments fluctuations were dealt with without recourse to restrictive measures.

World conditions, he continued, were still largely dominated by the economy of the United States. He acknowledged the initiative of President Eisenhower to promote liberal trade policies, but said nevertheless progress in American 'good creditor' policies had been slow. In recent weeks there had been a number of signs of 'back pedalling'; 'further sliding backward can lead only to agonizing reappraisals.' He hoped for 'atomic propulsion' by America towards tariff reductions and wider trade opportunities.

Britain was not satisfied with her share of the increase in world trade or with the way in which her balance of payments had been moving, but the Government was taking firm steps to remedy the situation. 'We intend to defend our currency by taking all necessary measures on the home front.' Britain had two great aims in her oversea economic policy—to secure a stable balance of payments for the United Kingdom and to strengthen sterling as a world-wide international currency. 'Our aims remain constant—to widen trade and to set free payments. The present however must be a period of consolidation and strengthening on the home front before we make any further move forward on the trade or the exchange front.'

Security Council

8 Sept.—Egyptian-Israeli Tension. The Council met at the urgent request of Britain, France, and the United States and approved unanimously a joint resolution tabled by them which approved the acceptance by Egypt and Israel of the Chief of Staff's appeal for a cease-fire, called on both parties to take all necessary steps to prevent further violence and to continue the cease-fire in full force and effect, endorsed the proposals of the Chief of Staff for separation of the armed forces of both parties (*see above*), called on both parties to appoint representatives to co-operate with the Chief of Staff to those ends, and asked General Burns to report to the Security Council on the action taken.

UNITED STATES. 1 Sept.—Hungary. The State Department requested the Hungarian Legation to 'cease all information activities' except those carried on within the Legation building.

At the same time the Government sent a Note to Hungary protesting that Communist police had been molesting and intimidating Hungarians who called at the American Legation in Budapest to receive publications and that Hungarian employees of the Legation had been

United States (continued)

subject to arbitrary arrest and other 'harassments'. It said that such action was 'particularly regrettable' in view of the emphasis placed on the development of east-west contacts at the Geneva conference.

A separate State Department memorandum said that twelve employees had been arrested or deported from Budapest or had 'disappeared without trace'.

Japan. Mr Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister, speaking in New York, appealed for Japan's admission into the United Nations and for a relaxation of the western trade embargo against Communist China. He said any policy of fraternization with the Communist Powers would be 'fatal' to Japan, and he denied that Japan intended to recognize the Peking Government.

2 Sept.—British protest at rejection of Chief Joseph Dam tender (*see Great Britain*).

6 Sept.—**Chinese-United States Ambassadorial Talks** *q.v.*

7 Sept.—**Philippines.** A new United States-Philippines trade agreement was announced, revising the 1946 agreement and providing for the abolition of all preferential tariffs between the two countries by 1974.

Protest to Russia. It was announced that a protest had been made to the Soviet Government on 1 September about the action of a Russian soldier who had threatened Mr Holt, a Congressman, with a pistol during his visit to Moscow.

9 Sept.—Secretary of Agriculture on U.S. agricultural export policy (*see International Federation of Agricultural Producers*).

10 Sept.—**U.S.-Chinese agreement on repatriation of civilians** (*see Chinese-United States Ambassadorial Talks*).

Equipment of South Korean reserve divisions (*see Korea*).

11 Sept.—The State Department press officer revealed that of the 129 Chinese students who had been detained in America during the Korean war because of their technical skills, at least fifty had left to return to China.

12 Sept.—**Israel.** The Israeli Ambassador, Mr Eban, commenting in Washington on Mr Dulles's proposals of 26 August, welcomed United States willingness to support a treaty guaranteeing Arab-Israeli frontiers, but deplored the suggestion that frontier revisions would have to be made first. His Government was ready, he said, for mutual boundary adjustments in the proper context, but it would not agree to any unilateral territorial concessions.

13 Sept.—**Restriction of Oil Imports.** The director of the Office of Defence Mobilization, Mr Flemming, ordered eighteen major oil companies to reduce their imports of oil voluntarily or submit to Government restrictions. He asked them to submit their recommendations to him by 21 September. His action was taken under a clause of the Trade Agreements Extension Act directing him to take action if imports appeared to be damaging the national interest by maintaining too high a level.

14 Sept.—**Four-Power Conference on Territorial Waters**, *q.v.*

19 Sept.—Foreign Bases. The State Department, in a reference to a reported Soviet suggestion that the U.S.A. should surrender its foreign bases just as Russia had returned Porkkala, said it had no comment other than to point out the obvious, i.e. that the Soviet base in Finland was established against the wishes of the Finnish people, and that it was less than fifty miles from the Soviet mainland.

URUGUAY. **19 Sept.—Argentina.** Large crowds thronged the streets of Montevideo celebrating the downfall of President Perón.

U.S.S.R. 1 Sept.—Soviet-Yugoslav trade agreement (*see Yugoslavia*).

2 Sept.—Soviet offer to Yugoslavia of equipment and materials for production of nuclear energy (*see Yugoslavia*).

3 Sept.—Yugoslavia. Soviet and Yugoslav representatives signed an air agreement re-establishing an air service between Russia and Yugoslavia.

4 Sept.—Release of prisoners by Russia (*see Germany*).

5 Sept.—Japan. A Japanese parliamentary delegation numbering thirty-eight arrived in Moscow.

Soviet invitation and offer of experts to Persia (*see Persia*).

6 Sept.—The Ambassadors of Britain, the United States, and five other non-Communist countries returned to Moscow after visiting Russia's atomic power station about seventy miles from the capital. It was the first ever made by western nationals to the station.

7 Sept.—U.S. protest *re* threat to U.S. citizen (*see United States*).

8 Sept.—Visit of Dr Adenauer. Dr Adenauer, Federal German Chancellor, arrived in Moscow.

9 Sept.—Talks between German and Soviet leaders opened in Moscow. They were attended on the Russian side by Marshal Bulganin, Prime Minister, Mr Khrushchev, and Mr Molotov, Foreign Minister, and on the German side by Dr Adenauer, Herr von Brentano, Federal German Foreign Minister, and Dr Hallstein, State Secretary at the Foreign Ministry. Marshal Bulganin spoke of the obstacles to German Foreign Ministry. Marshal Bulganin spoke of the obstacles to German reunification created by the Paris agreements and said that reunification was above all a question to be decided by Germans themselves. He then proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations as a prelude to an expansion of trade based on long-term trade agreements.

Dr Adenauer said it was inconceivable to establish normal relations so long as the question of German prisoners in the Soviet sphere remained unsolved. It was not a political matter but a humanitarian issue. He also appealed for a rapid solution of the problem of German unity, saying that reunification was an obligation of the four Powers which had occupied Germany. He knew the objection that a reunified Germany might constitute a danger to the Soviet Union but it must be left to the free decision of an all-German Government and an all-German Parliament whether to join any alliance. Germany was willing to collaborate in a security system which would remove such Soviet anxiety; it would seem best to consider a security system for Europe simul-

U.S.S.R. (*continued*)

taneously with the problem of reunification. The North Atlantic pact was not, he emphasized, a pact of aggression. The German Federal Government shared the Russian view that the establishment of diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations could be of great advantage to the two countries.

10 Sept.—During continuation of the German-Soviet talks Marshal Bulganin said: 'There are no German prisoners of war on Soviet soil today. There are only convicted war criminals from the former Hitlerite Army.' He gave their number as 9,626 and said they had committed particularly serious crimes and that it was an act of humanity that they were imprisoned and not executed. He refused to discuss the question further except in the presence of representatives of the east German Government. Dr Adenauer acknowledged the sufferings and privations of the Soviet Union during the war and said that the overwhelming majority of Germans felt disgust at the atrocities of the Wehrmacht, but he pointed out that Soviet troops had 'committed certain acts' on German soil. Mr Khrushchev denied that Soviet troops had committed crimes on German soil. He said that Soviet troops felt it their sacred duty to the Soviet people to carry the war into German territory. He had intervened because an 'offensive remark' had been made about Soviet troops, but he wanted friendship with the German people; the evils of the war were past and must be buried. The Soviet Union wanted diplomatic and trade relations, but if the Germans were not ready there was no hurry.

Dr Adenauer denied that he had accused Soviet troops of committing crimes. He had said that terrible things had happened during the entry of Soviet troops, but it would be proper not to delve more deeply into these matters. He reaffirmed his conviction that N.A.T.O. could become an instrument of a wider European security system, and after a renewed appeal for an on-the-spot survey of the prisoner problem, he emphasized that his Government could not regard the east German Government as representative of the Germans in the Soviet zone.

12 Sept.—United States. Mr Khrushchev told a group of visiting United States senators that Russia was willing to buy surplus American farm products and American machinery.

13 Sept.—German-Soviet Statement. On the conclusion of the German-Soviet talks a joint statement announced that agreement had been reached and expressed in an exchange of letters, with a view to obtaining the approval of the Federal Government and the Bundestag, as well as of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, for the establishment of diplomatic relations, the setting up of embassies respectively in Bonn and Moscow, and an exchange of diplomatic representatives. Both delegations had agreed that this step would contribute to the development of mutual understanding and co-operation and would further the settlement of problems affecting the whole of Germany and must thus help towards the re-establishment of German unity. The parties agreed that negotiations should be opened shortly on the development of trade.

The text of the letters exchanged was also published. Dr Adenauer's letter to Marshal Bulganin contained the reservation that the establishment of diplomatic relations was subject to the approval of the Federal Cabinet and of the Bundestag.

Soviet Citizens in Germany. Moscow Radio broadcast a statement by Marshal Bulganin in which he alleged that over 100,000 Soviet citizens, in many cases described as being without nationality, were still in west Germany, having been forcibly directed to Germany by the Hitlerite army during the war. He said that the majority had no permanent occupation, residence, or means of subsistence. Many cases were also known of displaced Soviet citizens 'who do not accept their lot of being gaoled on the territory of the German Federal Republic'. Certain organizations hostile to the Soviet Union, supported by the relevant authorities, were waging spiteful propaganda and impeding repatriation. Attempts were also being made to use these persons for politically criminal purposes. Such a position was abnormal and contrary to the principles of humanity and freedom of the individual. The Soviet Government considered it a duty to take up the defence of these Soviet citizens 'who in certain cases have misbehaved against their country'. It hoped they would reform and it would not 'take them to account severely' for their offences. It hoped the German Federal Government would take the necessary measures and co-operate in the repatriation of displaced Soviet citizens.

Propaganda Balloons. Moscow Radio also broadcast a statement by Mr Molotov in which he asked the German Federal Republic to take measures to stop the flights of large balloons which were being released from west German territory by American organizations, including 'Crusade for Freedom', with the aim of spreading hostile propaganda in the Soviet Union and other European States. The reason given for the request was that the balloons were dangerous to air transport.

14 Sept.—Germany. Dr Adenauer sent to Marshal Bulganin a letter in which he stated that the agreements reached in no way compromised the position that the German Federal Republic was the only legitimate Government of all Germany and that the establishment of diplomatic relations in no way changed the Federal Government's position that a final settlement of German boundaries must await a peace treaty.

German Prisoners of War. Dr Adenauer stated at a press conference that Marshal Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev had stated decisively that the Soviet Union had no more German prisoners of war but only 9,626 convicted persons—'as they put it, war criminals'. In part these would be granted an amnesty and returned to Germany in freedom; the others, accused of graver crimes, would be handed over to the Federal Republic to be dealt with according to German law. The operation would be set in motion at once. The Chancellor added that the German delegation held that a fairly large number of Germans still remained in the Soviet Union who were not allowed to leave. Marshal Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev, while declaring that they knew nothing of these persons had promised to investigate the matter if they were

U.S.S.R. (*continued*)

given lists of these persons and to deal with them in the same way as with the prisoners of war.

Dr Adenauer emphasized that there had been no secret agreements with the Soviet leaders and that there had been no suggestions that Federal Germany should turn from her western treaty obligations.

Offer of arms for Austrian Army (*see Austria*).

15 Sept.—Finland. President Paasikivi of Finland arrived in Moscow for talks on strengthening relations.

15 Sept.—Germany. Moscow Radio broadcast a statement which referred to Dr Adenauer's statement on Germany's frontier and said that the Soviet Government regarded the German Federal Republic as a part of Germany, the other part being the German Democratic Republic (east Germany). In connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations with the German Federal Republic, 'the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that the question of the frontiers of Germany was solved by the Potsdam agreement and that the German Federal Republic is carrying out its jurisdiction on the territory under its sovereignty.'

16 Sept.—East Germany. Herr Grotewohl, the East German Prime Minister, arrived in Moscow with Herr Ulbricht on a visit described as 'strengthening friendly ties' between the two Governments.

The Moscow press published a letter dated 31 August from Herr Pieck, President of east Germany, to the President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet asking that the remaining German war prisoners serving terms for war-time crimes against the Soviet people might be released and repatriated.

The *Tass* agency published an official statement rejecting the two reservations made by Dr Adenauer when he reaffirmed in a letter to Marshal Bulganin that the German Federal Republic was the only legitimate German Government and that a final settlement of Germany's frontiers must await a peace treaty.

17 Sept.—Talks began between Soviet and Finnish Ministers in Moscow in the course of which Marshal Bulganin, Prime Minister, informed the Finnish Prime Minister, Mr Kekkonen that Russia would give back to Finland the naval base of Porkkala, which she had held since 1947.

Marshal Bulganin added that the liquidation of naval bases on foreign territories by other Powers as well would be an important contribution to the further lessening of international tension.

18 Sept.—The Government announced an amnesty to Soviet soldiers and citizens who during the war had collaborated with the Germans. Provision was made for its application to Soviet citizens living abroad.

19 Sept.—Finland. A document was signed in Moscow extending for twenty years the treaty of friendship and providing for the return to Finland of the Porkkala naval base within three months.

East Germany. Discussions with Herr Grotewohl and Herr Ulbricht

ended in Marshal Bulganin announcing the liquidation of the Soviet High Commission in east Germany and the taking over of its functions by the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. He also said that all laws and decisions promulgated before the creation of the High Commission by the Control Commission between 1945 and 1948 were now invalidated.

Herr Ulbricht stated that the east German frontiers would thenceforth be guarded by east German troops only, so that all questions between east and west Germany would have to be settled by the two German Governments.

20 Sept.—Treaty with East Germany. A treaty was signed in Moscow restoring the sovereignty of east Germany. Soviet troops were to remain there as long as the British, French, and U.S. forces remained in the Federal Republic, but they would not interfere in internal affairs. The treaty was valid until Germany was reunited or until the two parties agreed to end it. As recorded in an exchange of letters between Moscow and the east German Foreign Minister, east Germany was to take over control of its frontiers and of the communications between it and west Germany where these passed through its territory. The Soviet military command in Germany was, for the time being, to exercise control of the military traffic of the three Western Powers. The treaty provided that east Germany was free to decide its relations with the Federal Republic and other States.

21 Sept.—Disarmament. Marshal Bulganin's letter to Sir Anthony Eden (*see Great Britain*). The Prime Minister was understood to have also sent a personal message to President Eisenhower and to the Prime Minister of France.

YUGOSLAVIA. **1 Sept.—Soviet-Yugoslav Trade Agreement.** It was announced that the visit to Moscow of a Yugoslav economic mission had resulted in the signing of an agreement providing for (1) an extension of mutual trade from nearly \$40 m. to \$70 m. in the next three years; (2) a Russian credit of \$54 m. for the purchase of Russian raw materials, and additional credits for certain Yugoslav industrial projects; and (3) a Russian loan to Yugoslavia, in foreign currency or gold, of \$30 m., repayable in ten years, at 2 per cent interest.

In return for Soviet coking coal, oil, and cotton, Yugoslavia undertook to supply Russia with bauxite, lead, tobacco, and hemp, thus departing from her voluntary acceptance of the western ban on strategic materials to the Soviet bloc imposed after the start of the Korean war.

2 Sept.—Yugoslav-Russian air agreement (*see U.S.S.R.*).

The vice-president announced that Yugoslavia had accepted a Soviet offer to deliver equipment and raw material for the production of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

6 Sept.—Greece. King Paul of the Hellenes and Queen Frederika arrived in Belgrade on an official visit as guests of President Tito.

14 Sept.—Prior to the departure of the King and Queen of Greece a joint communiqué was issued emphasizing the common conviction that the 'close co-operation and unclouded friendship' of the two countries would further strengthen the basis of their allied relations.

Yugoslavia (continued)

Cyprus. President Tito told the press that he thought the Cyprus question should be settled 'in the course of time' according to the wishes of the Cypriot people. While his Government's views on self-determination remained unchanged, in the existing situation he felt the problem should be approached in such a way as to ensure peace and Balkan co-operation. The Government was seriously concerned about Greek-Turkish relations, and in particular at the demonstrations in Istanbul and Smyrna; but he considered that the statement from Ankara on compensation was a sufficient guarantee that this cause of feeling would be removed.

Cyprus
to the
n self-
elt the
ce and
about
ons in
from
use of

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- | | |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sept. 29 | Indonesian Elections. |
| " 29 | Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, Singapore. |
| Oct. 4 | Council of Europe: Meeting of Ministers' Deputies, Strasbourg. |
| " 14 | Council of Europe: Consultative Assembly. |
| " 23 | Saar Plebiscite. |
| " 25 | Reassembly of U.K. Parliament. |
| " 27 | Four-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers, Geneva. |
| " 27 | Meeting of Contracting Parties to G.A.T.T., Geneva. |

The CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS is published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London, S.W.1.

In the United States it may be obtained from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, New York Publications Office, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Annual Subscription, including Index, 25s. (\$5.00)
Price per copy 1s. (25c.)

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT MEMORANDA

In the course of its work, the Information Department of Chatham House from time to time prepares short factual memoranda. The following are examples:

| <i>Title</i> | <i>Date of Completion</i> | <i>Price</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN: A Background Note | April 1955 (revised) | 2s. 6d. |
| CYPRUS: Background to Enosis | 21 September 1954 (revised) | 1s. 6d. |
| FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE, GENEVA, JULY 1955: A Background Chronology | July 1955 | 1s. 6d. |
| GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT): A Background Note | February 1954 | 6d. |
| THE HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA | 20 May 1954 | 2s. od. |
| THE IRISH REPUBLIC AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH | March 1955 | 3d. |
| LIBYA: A Background Note | December 1954 | 1s. 6d. |
| NEW ZEALAND: A Background Note | 8 January 1954 | 1s. od. |
| ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (OEEC): Basic Information | 20 December 1954 (revised) | 6d. |
| PANAMA: Background to the Present Political Situation | 17 January 1955 | 6d. |
| PERU: A Background Note | 30 June 1955 | 1s. od. |
| SARAWAK: The Political and Economic Background | 22 March 1955 (revised) | 1s. od. |
| VENEZUELA: A Political and Economic Background Note | 6 May 1954 (revised) | 1s. od. |

Except in the United States, orders for these memoranda, which are mimeographed, must be sent direct to the Information Department, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London, S.W.1 (not to booksellers) accompanied by the exact payment. It is regretted that no exception can be made to this condition.

In the United States, these memoranda may be obtained through the Royal Institute of International Affairs, New York Publications Office, 354 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.